The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

SICKNESS OF THE SOUL.

When'er I see a hypocrite,
Professing love to God and man,
And view him read the holy writ,
The truths of charity to scan,
Then view him shun the needy poor,
Nor with the sorrowful condole,
I set a black mark on his door,
And call it palsy of the soul.

When'er I view a man of sense,
Peruse the Scriptures to deny
The truths of blest omnipotence,
And call the holy book a lie—
I call *him* fool, or heedless youth
Such noble doctrines to unroll,
And not believe the sacred truth,
It must be dropsy of the soul.

When'er I view or young or old,
A man devoted to himself,
And make a god of paltry gold,
And boast his greatness in his pelf—
I say that man's corrupt in heart,
His principles cannot be whole,
And he is rotten in that part
Where dwells the plethora of soul.

Shew me a man who does not feel,
The bliss which woman's charms inspire,
And feel sweet rapture thro' him steal,
When glancing at her eye of fire,
And I'll ensure that he's an ape,
As blind as subterranean mole,
A mere baboon in human shape,
With pale consumption in his soul

MILFORD BARD.

Scarcely in the years of prime,
We've often wept the wrecks of time,
What tragic tears bedew the eye,
What deaths we *suffer*, ere we die,
What *broken friendships* we deplore, &c.

The star of hope—the light of *joy*,
Too oft by gloomy clouds are shaded,
And fancy's dream, when cares destroy,
How soon we see its lustre faded.

And *false* are all our pleasures here,
For so has cold experience prov'd them,
And deep the sigh, and sad the tear,
Regret must know for having lov'd them.

And friendship too, the poet's theme,
To smooth our path of life 'tis given,
The young enthusiast's rapture'd dream,
How oft *distrust* its bonds have riven.

I will not say that friends deceive,
Nor call professions "false and hollow,"
Nor friendship, can I yet believe,
A gleam which none but fools will follow.

But this, alas! I've ever found,
That *storms are o'er it blowing*,
That darken clouds will hover round,
Where sunny skies were glowing.

* * * * * * * *

But where are they who have not sigh'd
Alone o'er *friendships blighted*,
O'er glowing hopes that early died,
And joys that once delighted.

Then what are all these visions worth,
If all we fondly cherish,
To cheer us on a darksome earth,
Are *fated thus to perish*.

Princeton, Dec. 1st. SYLVIA.

TO ——.

And canst thou, dost thou ask me why
One half the fickle world deny
There being pleasure in it;
The thing is plain, let reason tell,
The very cause we should repel,
Our nations seem to name it.

The world and all its worth remain,
Those charms which in its compass reign,
So kindly set before us,
We view, sweet friend, in jealous pride,
Because those wishes are denied,
Ambition showers o'er us.

Our hearts by grasping fancy taught,
Are all with various failings fraught,
And sure you will maintain it,
And when some object meets the eye,
Our eager views cannot get nigh,
We're grieved not to obtain it.

For strange it is, we seldom find,
As thro' this transient vale we wind,
By fair investigation,
Those who, by cheerful actions give,
A proof their minds contented live,
In their allotted station.

Some seek for bliss in gaudy show,
In passion's pomp, or circles low,
Just as their fancies bend them;
And while they join the giddy throng,
Imagine pleasures there belong,
That will from cares defend them.

And yet perchance too late they view,
They would a phantom form pursue,
For joys are them denied here;
That virtuous din they fain would greet,
To make their moments glide more sweet,
Did never yet preside there.

Some seek for bliss in roving o'er
The ocean's wide, or climes explore,
As may their views commend it;
Some seek in wealth the glitt'ring store,
Are wounded if to heap it more,
Mild fortune dost intend it.

Some seek for bliss in valour's round,
Where war her burnish'd clarions sound,
While crimson steps they tread in,
And then if honours are denied,
They frown that fate should thus decide,
The cause they would have bled in.

Thus that where oft our fancy clings,
Some certain disappointment brings,
Too seldom we're contented;
And objects that we most pursue,
'Tis destin'd mortals often rue,
To meet them they consented.

And thus we find 'tis grasping views,
That o'er the wayward mind diffuse,
When cares we constant meet here;
If every heart would be content,
What to their lot kind heaven hath sent,
Our joy might be replete here.

But envy with her jealous eye,
While proud ambition marks her nigh,
We find too often near us,
And prompts the mind in vain to crave,
Those things we are not doom'd to have,
As if, sweet friend, to cheer us.

Yet what is pomp or outward form,
That feast the eye the feelings charm,
Delusive we have found them,
For those who have the most and best,
Must sink alike to kindred dust,
From pleasures that surround them.

Then give me still my humble dome,
Tho' rude I ask no other home,
While friends are sweetly round me;
Nor envy none where'er I rove,
Content within the sphere I move,
With which stern fate hath crown'd me.

ELLEN.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"He that will believe only what he can fully comprehend, must have a very long head or a very short creed. Many gain a false credit for liberality of sentiment in religious matters, not from any tenderness they may have to the opinions or consciences of other men, but because they have scarcely any settled opinions or conscience of their own."—*Kite's Almanack.*

The above, I think carries with it its own antidote to every honest mind. If the Editor will furnish evidence of an individual receiving religious instruction from that which he did not understand, he will render his readers an important service, and one, I think, altogether new. Our Lord in rehearsing the first Commandments, adds, "on these two hang all the law and the prophets," and further says, "this do and thou shalt live." Here is a short, full, and complete creed, the fulfilment of which has the promise of eternal life. Has he, then, who humbly relies on this no settled opinion or conscience of his own? In proportion then as obedience is rendered thereto, every other dependence diminishes, and in proportion as men fall short, they will substitute creeds and dogmas and unmeaning opinions, the belief of which never has, nor ever will quicken the soul, and raise it above dead works and "short creeds."

A LOVER OF HONEST HEARTS.

However great and lamentable the present errors and imperfections of mankind may be, yet it is obvious that they have made, and that they are making, a gradual advancement towards a better state. Already they have gained much, and that they have acquired they will retain. Never was there knowledge so varied and extensive as it is at present; never were they in such favourable circumstances for enlarging and perfecting their acquisitions: the art of printing secures to the latest posterity every valuable discovery, and the system of education, which is daily improving, and which is actually extending its benefits to vast multitudes, renders the general diffusion of knowledge easy and rapid. In many instances we at present recognize such a liberality of thinking among the common people, as would have been sought in vain a few years ago, in the most enlightened philosophers; and the youth now commences his career were the aged used to terminate their course. It is impossible to foresee where this will end; it is impossible to predict the extent to which this improvement may be carried, or the influence it may have in diffusing an enlightened and comprehensive view of what is wise and just in conduct, in checking the indulgence of gross selfishness, in controlling the turbulent, and eradicating the malignant passions, and in forming virtuous and benevolent habits. But even though all this should be a dream, and we should be obliged to admit the melancholy conclusion, that error and misery are connected by an indissoluble bond with the present state, and that the experience of the past, and the discoveries of the future, will avail nothing to deliver mankind from their influence; yet, if there be a hereafter, it is more reasonable to conclude, that these disorders will cease then, that the discipline under which the mind will be placed in this new state of being will correct, not increase its perversion, and that, instructed by experience, and purified by suffering, it will at length see objects as they are, and estimate them as it ought, affording to its faculties their proper exertion, and to its affections their proper enjoyment, than, that its errors will continue through endless ages, or till they have effected its utter destruction.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MIDNIGHT ATTACK.

On one of the coldest and most dreary days of winter, during the long protracted struggle of the Americans for liberty, two officers, apparently very young, were seen bending their course slowly down the rough side of a bleak mountain, west of the Alleghenies, the sterile appearance of which together with its proximity to the Indians, had hitherto deterred any Europeans from endeavoring to inhabit it. They were returning homewards from the army, employed on the western frontier, and had proceeded thus far on their journey without a solitary adventure. The countenance of one, who appeared to be the youngest, was overcast with a settled gloom: his complexion was of a darkish hue, and his brow furrowed with the toils of war. The other in vain attempted to arrest his attention by conversation; an impenetrable cloud hung around him; nor could his companion divert his thoughts from their accustomed channel, until a house was descried at a distance, just raising its head above the wild scenery around it; a few curls of smoke now and then arose from its chimney, barely sufficient to show that it was inhabited, though the external appearance was almost enough to have deterred any one from approaching it, but a soldier, used to inhospitality. The tavern, (for such it happened to be on closer inspection,) was built of logs, through the crevices of which, the winds whistled to every note in the gamut, and was surrounded by a leafless forest, from which the cry of the half starved wolf and panther were alternately heard, producing a most awful discord. A suspicious looking landlord appeared at the call of the travellers, grumbled a surly welcome, and led them into the house. The remains of a dinner were set before them which they eagerly devoured, and requested to be shewn immediately to their apartments, but were told that the best in the house were already bespoken by a gentleman who was to pass the night there—"But," added the landlord, "we have another which has no bed, to which you may go, if you please." "Conduct us there," replied the elder officer, "I'll warrant we'll soon make it comfortable." A malicious pleasure spread over the face of the host at these words, and without more ado he seized a candle and led them to a room at the top of the building, which seemed as if it might have been the habitation of bats for half a century; a small window, with its shattered panes, served for an entrance, and the flapping of their wings produced such a noise as gave but a melancholy presage of what their sleep might be. The landlord, with a fiend-like smile of satisfaction, bade them good night, and hastened to make preparations for other guests. They heard a tremendous door pulled to after him, and with horror a bar thrust in, on the other side to secure it. Various were the conjectures they formed upon their treatment. A thousand different explanations were presented to their imaginations; they fancied their host a midnight robber, who after plundering them of what little they possessed, would complete his treachery with the assassin's knife. In the midst of their ruminations, a noise and bustle was heard below, which, from what exclamations they could overhear, they ascertained to be caused by the arrival of the expected gentleman and his suite. What was his object in moving about at this perilous period, I am unable to tell.—All I know of it, is, that he was a gentleman of large fortune, travelling with his only child, and a few domestics, one of whom was dispatched before him to secure quarters at the inn. His arrival certainly caused great noise at the place; the landlady immediately caused the whole stock of servants, which, by the bye, was not very great, to be put in requisition, and the landlord himself sallied forth with his most obsequious air, to receive the stranger, and welcome him to the tavern.

The daughter of this old gentleman, was one whom we might term without exaggeration, a perfect beauty; her features were nicely moulded by the hand of nature, and her glossy ringlets fell gracefully o'er her ivory neck: yet these were not her greatest boasts; there was something in her eyes of more than mortal beauty; the purity of her imagination beamed from those orbs with celestial brightness; she was a model so exquisite, that even the charms of Venus or Hebe could add nothing. The landlady viewed with astonishment and admiration their matchless guest.—But being desired by the old gentleman to leave them alone while they sat at supper, she withdrew. The mind of the young maiden appeared to be absorbed in distressing contemplations; she laboured under great anxiety for herself and parent, to whom she mentioned her fears, and enlarged on the apparent danger of their situation, and the appearance of the house. "Pshaw, Maria," said he, "no one would be fool enough to attempt injury upon a person prepared and armed like myself; and if they were so hardy as to, what but certain punishment would be their lot." "Yes," replied she, "but if we were overpowered, could our bodies rise up to accuse the murderers." "Silence, girl," he interrupted, "let me hear no more." Maria hid her face in her bosom with painful sensations, for she knew her father loved her too well to speak so harshly unless actuated by some powerful motives. To explain these she readily referred to her own feelings; and indeed, not without cause, were her conjectures, for the looks of the landlord, his hurried speech, the studied caution which he observed, were enough to produce suspicion in a less sensitive mind than hers. Nor did the appearance of the room in which she was to pass the night dispel these fears. The bare walls, the dark closet, the soiled and torn tapestry of the bed, and the crazy door, operated only to confirm them. That which her father occupied was on the other side of the building, adjacent to the apartment of the two officers. All had retired when the clock slowly struck the hour of twelve; it was one of those old fashioned time-pieces, made during the administration of the protector. Its tones were solemn and awful, just like those at whose peal the ghosts of old were wont to rise from their graves, and strike terror to the guilty heart. The two officers, Maria, and her father, heard it with peculiar emotion. A cold sweat came on the forehead of the old gentleman, and his heart beat hard. The creaking of the sign post, and window shutters on their rusty hinges, combined with the whistling of the wind through the decayed timbers of the mansion, produced a shuddering throughout every frame. They were endeavoring to sleep, notwithstanding all these annoyances, when a piercing shriek was heard through the Inn, quickly followed by the cries of "murder," which operated variously on its different inmates. The landlord was not in the house, but his wife and servants, who could have afforded assistance, kept close nor dared to stir. The distracted father, who knew the voice too well, sprang to the door, but it was fast, and was locked outside. The windows were tried in vain—they were secured for the purpose. He ran raving up and down the room in total darkness, calling out for help. With agony he heard the trampling of numerous footsteps, and the cries of his daughter grow fainter and fainter, until they were lost in the distance.

The only one who in this scene of confusion performed any service, was the dark complexioned young officer, who no sooner heard the shrieks of the lovely Maria, than like her father he sprang to the door, and found himself in the same predicament; his next resource was the little window. Without considering the danger or difficulty of the attempt, he made one spring, and found himself the next moment rather uncomfortably fixed up to the neck in a large brush heap, which, as if placed there by some overruling hand to preserve him, saved his limbs or neck from otherwise certain dislocation. The shock of the fall almost stunned him; however he soon recovered so as to extricate himself. But what was to be done? The robbers had by this time got out of hearing, and even if he could overtake them, what was his single arm to a multitude? Courage supplied him with answers, he commenced pursuit, and after a few miles discovered with the greatest joy those he pursued, at some distance. By leaving the road and crossing through the woods he soon came up with them; the party had stopped. He found it to consist of the villainous landlord, and two Indians, but the female they had taken was not to be seen. Rage and horror at the deed he imagined they had committed, filled his breast, and drawing his sword, which luckily he had brought with him, in an instant the landlord lay in the dust, forsaken by his cowardly accomplices. Hitherto his feelings had been most poignant on account of the supposed murder of her for whom he had risked his life. But his grief was not equal to his joy when he discovered her sitting behind a tree. No sooner had her eye rested on his form, than she cried out with a shriek, "Frederick." "Maria," he exclaimed, and in an instant she was locked in the arms of her lover. At this moment the old gentleman with his servants, and the other soldier, arrived, to complete their happiness. It seems, after the leap of Frederick, his comrade not caring to follow his example, by repeated efforts burst the door of his room, and soon liberated the old gentleman, who summoning his servants, speedily followed and overtook them as we have seen. They were about to return, when the landlord having partially recovered, confessed that they were instigated to the deed by Major ——, an officer in the British army, who had previously endeavored to obtain Maria. He was soon after executed.—The Major was so mortified at his failure that he resigned his commission and returned to England. Frederick, with the old gentleman, his attendants, and his comrade returned home, and was soon after united to Maria, who frequently reminds him of the bravery he displayed in the Midnight Attack.

ORASMYN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ALBERT ROLLARDO.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

In my travels a few years since, I took up my residence in Staunton, Va. in the neighborhood of which there was a boarding school for young Ladies; it was situate beautifully upon a gentle rising, and had a commanding view of the picturesque scenery around.

Rambling one evening over the variegated lawns near the school, admiring the works of Nature, as the sun was reclining in the west, and from his golden couch was tinging the foliage around, with his departing rays, I met with several of the young ladies from the school, one of whom, at once excited my admiration; I was captivated with her charms, and never do I recollect to have seen so lovely and so beautiful a girl. For months did I endeavor to obtain an introduction to her, but in vain; I formed plans, but they were all frustrated by the vigilance of her preceptor, Mr. Dickinson, who watched her with a parental kindness. Her name, I ascertained was Emily Lamar, the only daughter of a wealthy planter of the south; I had almost despaired of ever knowing her, and had given up all for lost.

One sultry day, however, as I was sitting in the balcony fronting the Inn where I boarded, amusing myself with the interesting news of the paper, a stranger drove up to the door; he ordered his horse and gig to be put up, and engaged boarding; his demeanour was affable and polite, his appearance amiable, and he possessed a countenance somewhat familiar to me, which excited my curiosity to know him. I listened very attentively to what was said. I heard the landlord ask his name; he answered Leander Lamar. Had there been a discharge of a thousand guns at an unexpected moment, it could not have startled me more. He seated himself near me, and after a few moments arose and walked the balcony. I at length ventured to make some remarks upon the weather, his answer instantly satisfied me that he was inclined to sociability.—We discoursed for a considerable time, when the bell summoned us to supper; notwithstanding I was very hungry, I could not help but curse the bell that balked in a measure our self-made acquaintance.

My bosom throbbed with delight and ecstacy, to think that I had been so fortunate as to meet with (as I concluded,) the brother of the lovely Emily. I determined, if possible, to contract a more intimate acquaintance with him, feeling convinced that our meeting so frequently during his stay, as we were of necessity compelled to do, would tend in a great measure to advance the object I had in view.

My acquaintance in this place was extremely limited; my dog and gun were my almost constant companions; we, however, soon became intimate, sanctioned by an introduction from the landlord. I invited him to accompany me on a shooting excursion; my invitation he readily accepted, and after fatiguing ourselves by rambling over the hills in search of game, we seated ourselves beneath the shade of a venerable elm tree, which grew upon the bank of a soft rippling stream; it was a romantic spot, and never did Nature look more charming, for she was clad in her best attire. Whilst I was silently engaged in admiring the beautiful works of a beneficent Providence, Leander aroused me from my reverie, by thus addressing me.—"Albert, I feel it a duty incumbent on me, to express to you my gratitude, for the kind and polite attention you have evinced towards me since I have been here; I expect in a few days to return home, the object of my visit to this place was to see my sister Emily, who is at the neighboring school, and with whom I shall be pleased to make you acquainted." I felt the blood rush into my face; confused, my heart swelled with emotions of joy I never before felt.—Leander, eagerly said I, all engagements should be laid aside for your kind invitation. We discoursed upon many subjects, he gave me a detail of the various difficulties he had to encounter while at college. I then proceeded as follows, to acquaint him with some circumstances of my more juvenile days; at the age of eighteen I felt a strong inclination to take a voyage to sea, though by no means with the approbation of my aged parents, who used all their entreaties and prayers to dissuade me from my intention. But all was of no avail—the fervent prayers they kindly offered up to Heaven, in my behalf, made not the least impression upon my then pertinacious mind. The long anticipated day at length arrived, when I was to take my leave of them. I embarked; all was joy and hilarity on board for many weeks; but, alas! our happiness was not of long continuance; the fine prospect we had been flattered with was changed, and bore a truly gloomy appearance. Those gentle winds which recently so majestically swelled our canvas, now blew with unrelentless fury, and rent our sails, flattering madly in the gale; the angry ocean foamed, and the sombre clouds were driven onwards. The moon, which at times had glittered so beautifully upon the wide expanse of the deep, was no more visible. Darkness prevailed around us, nought could be perceived, but the raging surf by the glaring streaks of lightning, which flashed at intervals and illumined the sky, accompanied with peals of thunder, which rolled in terrific awe. The ship was driven to and fro, and the masts were severed into splinters; all was consternation and dismay. I ran to the helm which was ungovernable, a youth with whom I was much attached assisting me. I lost my hold, my friend rescued me;—but ere he could gain his purchase, a wave rolled o'er the vessel and swept him, my preserver, and only friend, overboard and buried him in the boisterous sea. The sea broke in mountains o'er her, until at length striking upon a ledge of rocks, dissipated all hopes of safety. Had not the danger we were thus exposed to, been shown us, by the breakers, through the kind interference of a wise and overruling Providence, our wreck must have been inevitably dashed to atoms; we let down a boat, into which we committed ourselves to the mercy of the relentless storm.—After buffetting the waves for a considerable time, we reached the shore in safety; we landed upon a desolate Island, where we erected a hut, with the pieces of the wreck which were driven on shore; some kegs of biscuit which were driven in with the wreck, together with the herbage which grew on the Island, served us our only subsistence.

I frequently resolved to throw myself into the sea, and thus terminate my affliction; but the recollection of having friends to share it with me, expelled this horrid idea from my unhappy mind. Months rolled on, but nothing presented itself to our relief; we at length descried at a distance a sail, and immediately hoisted a signal, which fortunately they perceived and came to our assistance. We were treated with the kindest attention by all on board. Some days after we spoke a vessel bound to Boston, in which I embarked, and in a short time was safely landed upon my native shore.

I flew impatiently to the habitation of my affectionate parents in hopes once more of receiving their kind embraces; but, alas! the house was deserted; I enquired and heard that they were long since dead. This, Leander, was the greatest privation I ever suffered!—Oh! what would I not have sacrificed to have seen them again; but it was ordered otherwise; the die was cast, and cast forever; their dying words, were prayers in my behalf. None—none, Leander, but an orphan, could imagine my feelings. I remained there no longer than compelled from necessity in settling the affairs of their estate.

Leander listened with much attention to this little narrative, he gazed upon me, while the tear of sympathy started from his eye. "Tell me, my friend, how long since you took that voyage?" It is, said I, nearly eight years.—"Canst thou recollect the name of that friend, who saved thee from an untimely and a watery grave, and of whom you speak in such high terms of heart-felt gratitude?" Yes, I can, and God forbid his name should ever be effaced from my remembrance. I could almost have consented to have followed him. That noble heart which he possessed, and which prompted him to rescue me by endangering his own life, was too good for mortal man, but he has gone to receive his reward. His name was Augustus Mansfred. "Gracious Heavens!" vociferated Leander, springing from his mossy seat, "Gods, is it possible? I can't be mistaken; 'tis he, 'tis my lost friend, Albert Rollardo—look upon me, 'twas I, propitious, 'twas I who saved thee."

We looked steadfastly upon each other for some moments unable to make utterance; at length said he, "without the consent or even knowledge of my parents, after finishing my collegiate course, I changed my name to that of Augustus Mansfred to follow the sea, for which I had a great inclination, without detection." I think, said I, I see the noble form of Leander. Thy altered features at first deceived me, but now I clasp to my heart my long lost friend. "Albert, (resumed Leander,) I was swept overboard, but clung to a fragment of the wreck, and was shortly after taken up by a vessel, and was again permitted to be received into the bosom of my family, who had long since given up all idea of seeing me again, nor did I think I would ever clasp in my arms the friend who shared my toils and hardships."

Night began to draw her sable curtains o'er the earth, and we were compelled to bend our way towards the Inn. We spent the evening with the young ladies at the school. Leander introduced me to his sister, the beautiful Emily; my story, as related by him to her, made a deep impression upon her tender mind; and her demeanor towards me evinced her friendship. That friendship, was at length ripened into love; and in a few months, I was united by the dearest ties to the lovely girl forever.

ALMORAN.

NEWSPAPERS.

In London it is the practice of many people to hire the reading of newspapers; and there are carriers who make it their business to purchase the morning papers, and travel from the house of one customer to that of another, where he receives a penny each for allowing him to glance over such of his papers as the customers may wish. And in this way the carriers obtain good livings. The practice is excusable in England, where a single daily newspaper costs between forty and fifty dollars.—But it would be ridiculed here; and still it would be much more honorable than a very general practice which obtains in this country—we mean that of borrowing newspapers.—There is nothing which injures the pecuniary interests of publishers, or so much annoys their customers as this beggarly practice.—Newspapers come so very cheap in this country, that they are within the means of every industrious family in the community. And yet the borrowers, when compared with the subscribers, will stand as three to one. This subject is brought to our mind almost daily by the complaints of our subscribers; and has now been revived by an occurrence last evening.—Stepping into the store of one of our subscribers to purchase an article, one of his neighbours came in and asked for his paper.—"Why," replied the subscriber, "your boy came in for it, and took it before I had opened it!" "But," rejoined the borrower, "Mr. ——, sent for it before I was half through with it!" "Well," said the subscriber, "you can have it if you will go for it; and if you do not find it at Mr. ——'s, probably Mr. —— has got it by this time!" The borrower went in pursuit of the paper. "Pray," we enquired, "how many of your neighbours thus borrow your paper?" "Four pretty regularly" was the reply. "But, you do injustice to yourself, and the publisher!" True—I am sensible of that: but we must be neighbourly you know, and it would look very mean to refuse to lend so small a thing as a newspaper!"—Now we beg leave to differ with our customer in this respect. Of course there are exceptions to general rules—but newspapers should never be lent. "Who"—(asks the editor of the Boston Courier, in a sensible article upon this subject)—"who would not laugh at the idea of one half the community borrowing coats, hats and shoes from the other to make a decent appearance on particular occasions, and at the same time admit that no tailor, hatter or shoemaker, could ever hope to thrive among such people! Yet it is the same injury to the interest of the printer, to make one newspaper serve half a dozen readers, as it would be to the tailor, to make a fine dress coat serve the purpose of so many dandies. "We must contrive to do without the expense of a newspaper," (a mere trifle in amount) is one of the poorest and most pitiful resolutions that can be imagined; but it is ten times worse when backed by such a reservation as this—"for if I want to read one I can borrow it!" What would such people say, if the community generally were to come to the determination to do without the articles which they vend or manufacture, or without their services in any way? We like to see a more liberal spirit. All trades, occupations and professions are mutually dependant on one another, and we should encourage every one who contributes his means to advance the welfare of ourselves or that community."

From the N. Y. Courier.

THE DEPARTURE.

I.

Farewell—farewell—the dream is past,
The last fond look is o'er,
Each tear which closes down the last,
Would say we meet no more;
But breezes swift as those which bear
My bark beyond the main,
Will prove on thy return as fair,
To waft thee back again.

II.

The sun which rises o'er yon height,
And guilds thy peaceful home,
Sheds there for thee its farewell light,
'Twill set upon the foam;
And thou like some lone exile there,
'Neath Heaven's receding light,
Will breathe on home thy parting pray'r
And sigh a last good night.

III.

May *he* who rules the ocean storm,
And calms the loud wind's roar,
With mercy's mantle shield thy form,
And guard thee safely o'er;
Then fare-thee-well—when absent far,
Where'er thy steps should roam,
O let thy loveliest chosen star
Be that which smiles on home.

Brooklyn, 1825 PASQUIN.

THE LADIES' MONITOR.

Beauty is a captivating, but fading flower which often leads its youthful possessor into many dangers, many distresses. Happy is it for those who are distinguished for their outward charms, that they are sheltered under the parental roof. Happy for them that the watchful eye regards them with rigid circumspection. Few in the early periods of life are insensible to flattery, or deaf to the voice of adoration. Beware of the flatterer: be not deceived by fair speeches. Be assured the man that wishes to render you vain to your outward charms, has a mean opinion of your sense and mental qualifications.—Remember, too, that a young girl, vain of her beauty, and whose chief study and employment is in the decoration of her person, is a most contemptible character, and that the more you are distinguished for the charms of your face and the graces of your form, the more you are exposed to danger. The rose is torn from its parent stem in the pride of beauty: jessamine is scarcely permitted to blossom before it is plucked: and no sooner are their beauties faded than the merciless hand which was eager to obtain them throws them away with contempt; whilst the primrose, the violet, the lily of the valley, and the snow drop, less exposed to observation, escape unhurt, and uninjured by the spoiler's hand.

Learn, fair daughter of beauty, from the lily to court the friendly shade; and from the primrose be convinced, that your best security may be found in retirement. If you wish to be admired, be seldom seen; and if you are desirous of having a sincere lover in your train, let virtue, modesty and sweetness, be the only lures you make use of to ensnare.

You may then, perhaps, by your good qualities, retain the heart which was at first captive to your beauties, and when time has robbed you of the graces and the innocent cheerfulness of youth, secure a sincere and tender friend to console you in the hours of affliction, and watch over you when deprived of those charms that first made him solicitous to obtain your love.

Repine not, my young readers, though your virtues be concealed in a homely form. If you have secured the virtues of the mind, you need not envy others the beauties of the face. And ye, who are decorated with outward grace, be not vain for such fading externals, but tremble lest they should tempt the designing to lead you into error.

Had you less beauteous been, you'd known less care:
Ladies are happiest moderately fair.

Neglect not, then, in the giddy hours of youth to make your mind a fit companion for the most lovely. Personal charms may please for a moment; but the more lasting beauties of an improved understanding can never tire. We are soon weary of looking at a picture, though executed in a masterly style; and she who has only beauty to recommend her, has but little chance of meeting a lover who will not grow indifferent to a mere portrait, particularly when its colors are faded by the subduing hand of time. Then is it that modesty and sweetness of temper are particularly observed; and the loss of beauty will not be regretted by the man it first made your captive.

See, lovely fair, yon blushing rose,
All hail the beauty as it flows;
Vain of her charms, she courts the sun,
And soon her gaudy race is run;
Obscure, in yonder pensive dale,
The white robed lily of the vale;
Pure emblem of the spotless maid,
Adorn'd with flowers that cannot fade;
Virtue, bright ornament of youth,
Sincerity, unblushing truth;
Through all life's seasons there will please,
In all life's storm secure heart's ease.

GOOD NATURE.—The first, the most important quality of a woman is good nature. Made to obey so imperfect a being as man, often so full of vices, and always so full of defects, she ought to learn betimes to suffer even injustice: it is not for his, but for her own sake, that she ought to be good natured. The ill nature and obstinacy of the wives never do any thing but augment their evils, and the bad proceedings of the husbands; they well know that it is not with those arms they ought to conquer. Heaven did not make them insinuating and persuasive, to become peevish; it did not give them a voice so sweet, to make

vectives; it did not make their features so delicate, to disfigure them by anger. When they fly into a passion they forget themselves; they have often reason to complain; and they are always in the wrong to scold. Each ought to observe the decorum of the sex. A virtuous woman was entreated by one of her friends to inform her of some secrets she was possessed of to preserve the good graces of her husband. "It is," said she, "by doing every thing that pleases him, and by suffering patiently from him every thing that does not please me."

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF *AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.*

Washington, the first President, made the government, like himself, cautious, uniform, simple and substantial, without show or parade. While he presided, nothing was done for effect--every thing from principle.—There was no vapouring and no chivalry about it. Whatever was done or said, was done or said with great deliberation, and profound seriousness.

Mr. Adams was the second President. He was quite another man. He was more dictatorial, more advantageous, and, perhaps, more of a statesman. But look to the record of his administration, and you find the natural temper of the man distinctly visible in all the operations of the government, up to the very moment when he overthrew himself and his whole party by his hazardous political movements.

The cautious neutrality of Washington, which obtained for him, in the cabinet, what had already been awarded to him in the field—the title of the American Fabius—was abandoned by Mr. Adams for a more bold and presumptuous aspect, bearing, and attitude.—The quiet dignity, and august plainness of the former, were put aside for something more absolute and regal. The continuance of the American government under Washington, through all its foreign negociations, was exact and natural, very strong, simple, and grave. But, under Mr. Adams, although it appeared loftier and more imposing, and attracted more attention, it had a sort of theatrical look, and was, in reality, much less formidable.

Then came Mr. Jefferson. He was the third President. He was undoubtedly, a man of more genius than either of his predecessors.—His talent was finer, but not so strong. He was a scholar and a philosopher, full of theory and hypothesis. And what was the character of his administration? Was it not wholly given up to theory and hypothesis, experiment and trial? He turned the whole of the United States into a laboratory—a work-shop—a lecture-room; and kept the whole country in alarm with his demonstrations in political economy, legislation, mechanics, and government. Hence it is, that, to this day, it is difficult to determine whether his administration, on the whole, was productive of great benefit or great evil to the American people. The most extraordinary changes, transmutations and phenomena, were continually taking place before their eyes; but they were, generally, unintelligible; so that he left the country pretty much in the situation that his fame at Monticello is at this moment, altogether transformed from its natural state—altogether different from what it was, when he took it in hand—a puzzle and a problem to the world.

To him succeeded Mr. Madison, the fourth American President. He was altogether of a different constitution—loquacious, plausible, adroit and subtle. Out of his administration grew the war between his country and this. It has been a question much agitated among many sensible men, and respectable politicians, whom I have known in different countries, whether Mr. Madison, whose temper was neither quarrelsome nor warlike, really wished for, and promoted and expedited the war, or not? I have heard the same question warmly debated among his countrymen and friends. They had, probably, never seen, or had overlooked the significance of a paper in the "Federalist," (a work produced by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Jay and Madison, in defence of the constitution then about to be adopted by the American people,) written by Mr. Madison himself, when a young man, in which he shews, plainly and convincingly, how vast an augmentation of patronage, and, of course power, the President of the United States would derive from a state of war. No man saw it so clearly at the time—no man remembered it, after the debate was over, so distinctly; and no man could have profited by it more resolutely than did Mr. Madison, when he came to be what, when he foretold the evil, he had no more idea of being, than he has now of being an Emperor—the President of the United States, with an ample power to fulfil the prophecy.

The next, and last of the American Presidents, is Mr. Monroe, a remarkably plain sensible man—very honest, and, but for this last message of his, which is wholly unlike any thing that he has ever written, or said, or done before, I should be inclined to think of a very prudent, cold, and phlegmatic temperament. Yet what is his administration, but a history of the man himself—or rather a biography?—If all this be true, we have no interest in understanding the true character of the five men out of whom the next President of the United States will be chosen?

Mr. Monroe, the actual President at this time, is an old-fashioned-looking man, whose manner is a compound of natural, strong simplicity, and artificial courtesy. He is very awkward, and very affable; with a countenance and address so distinguished for substantial good sense, and downright honesty, like that which we oftentimes meet with in humble life among the uneducated—that if you should encounter him, accidentally, in the company of men of the world, without knowing him, you would take him for a sensible man, quite unaccustomed to such society, and altogether above the folly and affectation of imitating them. But, let some one tell you, that this sensible, uneducated man, is no less a personage than the President of the United States, and you would be likely to discover something almost awful in his plainness of manners; something before whose quiet rebuke the grandeur and beauty of courtly bearing would fall away like affectation. Yet it is not so:—Mr. Monroe is really an awkward man; and so are most of the candidates at this moment, "all, all awkward men."

And yet has acquired courtesy, and a sort of farmer-like, or republican cordiality, which, being tempered with much gravity and reserve, induces you to think that more is meant than said, operate upon those who see him very like that insincere, graceful, and flattering manner which we look for in the European courtier; and have made it a common remark throughout the United States, and particularly in the city of Washington, that an unsuccessful applicant will come away better satisfied with Mr. Monroe, than a successful one will from Mr. Adams, the present Secretary of State.

I paid this gentleman (Mr. Monroe) a visit on the very evening before he was to send a message to Congress. The front of his house, which is really quite a palace, was entirely dark: there were no lamps lighted, no servants in waiting, and I had to feel my way as I could among the marble pillars, and over the broad marble pavement of the great hall, into a private study of the President. I was quite struck with the appearance of every thing that I saw there:—the man himself—the furniture, and the conversation, were all of a piece, and rather out of keeping, I thought with the marble chimney-piece, and magnificent ceiling and carpeting. There were a couple of common candles, tallow,—I dare say, lighted upon his table; and the furniture, though costly, was very plain and substantial. In fact, there was an air of rigorous economy about all the decorations of the room except those which were furnished by the Congress; and the economy too, not of a chief magistrate, so much as of a private gentleman, who had neither the power nor the disposition to be more prodigal.—*Blackwood's Mag.*

THE AMERICAN LADIES.

Extracts from "Wanderings" in America, published in London, 1825. The author, Charles Waterton, Esq. of Walton-Hall, Yorkshire, England, travelled extensively in South and North America, in quest of natural history. He visited Niagara in July, 1824, and pays the following complimentary tribute to an Albany Fair One.

"Words can hardly do justice to the unaffected ease and elegance of the American Ladies, who visit the falls of Niagara. The traveller need not roam in imagination through Circassia, in search of fine forms; or through England, France or Spain, to meet with polished females. The numbers, who are continually arriving from all parts of the Union, confirm the justness of this remark.

"I was looking one evening at a dance, being unable to join in it, on account of the wound I had received near Buffalo, when a young American entered the ball-room, with such a becoming air and grace, that it was impossible not to have been struck with her appearance.

'Her bloom was like the springing flower
That sips the silver dew,
The rose was budded in her cheek,
Just opening to the view!'

I could not help feeling a wish to know where she had

'Into such beauty spread, and blown so fair,'

Upon enquiry, I found that she was from the city of Albany. The more I looked at the fair Albanian, the more I was convinced that in the United States of America may be found grace and beauty, and symmetry equal to any thing in the old world.

"I now, for good and all, said well I might, gave up the idea of finding bugs, bears, brutes and buffaloes in this country, and was thoroughly satisfied that I had laboured under a great mistake in suspecting that I should ever meet with them. I wished to join in the dance where the fair Albanian was

"'To brisk notes in cadence beating;"

but the state of my unlucky foot rendered it impossible.

"Nothing can surpass the appearance of the American ladies, when they take their morning walk, from twelve to three o'clock. The stranger will at once see that they have rejected the extravagant superfluities which appear in the London and Parisian fashions; and have only retained as much of those costumes, as are becoming to the female form. This joined to their own just notions of dress, is what renders the New York ladies so elegant in their attire. The way they wear the Leghorn hat deserves a remark or two. With us the formal hand of the milliner binds down the brim to one fixed shape, and that none of the handsomest. The wearer is obliged to turn her head full ninety degrees, before she can see the person who is standing by her side. But in New York the ladies have the brim of the hat not fettered with wire, tape or ribband, but quite free and undulating; and by applying the hand to it, they can conceal or expose as much of the face as circumstances require. The hiding and exposing the face, by the bye, is certainly a dangerous movement, and often fatal to the passing swain. I am convinced in my own mind, that many a determined and unsuspecting bachelor, has been shot down by this sudden manœuvre, before he was aware that he was within reach of the battery."

"Now that the packets are so safe, and make such quick passages to the United States, it would be as well if some of our head milliners would go on board of them in lieu of getting into the Diligence for Paris. They would bring back more taste and less caricature."

Statistics.—We gather the following details from the documents of the War Department accompanying the President's Message.

The army consists of 6184—5642 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, and 542 commissioned officers. The troops are equally distributed between the eastern and western departments; the former under the command of Gen. Gaines, the latter under command of Gen. Scott. The number of recruits enlisted during the year is 2034—746 in the eastern and 403 in the western department. Within the three first quarters of the present year 794,308,71 was advanced to the several paymasters of the army. The number of deaths in the first half of the year was but fifty-four, of which 11 were by casualties, 4 intemperance, 15 consumption, and 24 by other causes. Of clothing, every item, with one or two exceptions, will be supplied at less prices for the coming year than in either of the two preceding. During the past year 177 warrants for bounty lands, amounting to 29,130 acres, have been issued from the land-office to officers and soldiers of the last war.—It appears that there are fifty-nine Revolutionary land warrants unclaimed.

The whole number of Revolutionary Pensioners is 12,985. During the year there have died 432, while 344 have been added to the rolls; 931 reside in Pennsylvania.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the house of Representatives, General Duncan reported a bill to authorise the councils of this city hereafter to elect such a mayor from the body of citizens, including aldermen, as they may deem best qualified for the office.

The subject of restraining associate judges and justices of the peace from holding other civil commissions, and preventing associate judges from acting as arbitrators, was referred to a committee, of which Mr. Smith from the city is chairman.

Mr. Lehman submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the order be discharged, as respects the bill incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and that it be committed to the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of reporting the bill, including a provision for the actual commencement of a canal to connect the Union Canal with the Ohio and Lake Erie, through Pennsylvania. This resolution gave rise to a warm discussion.

A petition has been presented in the House of Representatives, for a modification of the act of the last session, giving the assent of this State to the act of New-Jersey, authorising the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company to use the Delaware as a feeder for the Canal.

The number of the members of the House of Representatives who have obtained leave of absence, and departed for their homes and on visits to their friends, is about forty; little business of interest will be transacted in either house until after the holidays are past.

The court of impeachment on Judge Porter's case, is progressing with as much rapidity as possible. The court sits the greater part of every day since its commencement, engaged in the examination of witnesses, &c.—The counsel on both sides exert themselves with becoming zeal; and on the part of the court there seems to prevail but one wish, that of affording a fair trial without losing too much time.

James Ogilvie, who acquired great and just celebrity in the United States a few years since for his theatrical performance, was a slave to the immoderate use of opium. The following passage extracted from a Manuscript letter to a friend, is descriptive of one of the fierce but ineffectual struggles of a powerful mind against the tyranny of noxious habits to which he became the slave, and perhaps the sacrifice.

"I had been long in this way before I changed my place of residence. Physicians told me death would be the certain consequence of the disuse of the drug; I felt that its use must soon destroy me; and tardy suicide in any view is no less criminal than immediate self-destruction. My mind revolted from the idea. On the first night of my arrival, my frame was exhausted and I slept. The greater part of the second was passed in writing and then I retired to rest—but it was not rest—it was a horrible dream; every individual fibre appeared to have its peculiar pang; every sense brought agony. I suffered the tortures of the damned. Twice I rose and put the phial of laudanum to my lips, twice I put it away untasted. I was in most excruciating pain, and I rose the third time, but I plucked it away, opened the window with desperate resolution and threw it out on the ground. When I saw its fragments glitter in the moon light, I felt a sentiment of triumph; I am regenerated, but it is as a resurrection from the grave. Before, I was languid and nerveless as a new born infant, now I have regained health, strength and spirits, and look back on my infatuation with horror."

A Boston paper mentions that in the Massachusetts state prison, one of the directors made search and discovered some packs of cards, ten dollars of counterfeit bank bills and twenty-five of good. Prosecuting his searches, he obtained fourteen or fifteen plates and dies for the alteration of bank bills, and a bunch of false keys. Searching still further he obtained another set of plates for the alteration of bank bills. An officer of the prison had been detected in the act of furnishing the convicts with materials for extracting ink from bank bills.

Unfortunately for the cause of public justice, this delinquent escaped before a warrant could be served on him. This faithless officer, who had till then sustained a fair character, had probably aided in the introduction of cards and spirituous liquors into the prison; though such articles may have been occasionally introduced over the walls of the yard, in the night, by some discharged prisoner. In fact, during the week bladders filled with rum were found in the yard, which had, doubtless, been let down over the walls. On this discovery an order was issued to the keeper by the director for that week for a strict search of the yard, particularly at the foot of the walls, every morning before the unlocking of the dormitories.

It is stated by the writer that since the detection and suppression of this daring enormity, the institution never was in so flourishing a state, and that the revenue which it will yield to the state for the present year will amount to ten thousand dollars.

Cadiz papers to Nov. 18, and Gibralter dates to the 19th are received. Much alarm exists in Spain on account of the depredations of the South American privateers upon their commerce. It is stated that nine Spanish merchant vessels were captured on the 26th of Oct. in sight of the Rock of Gibralter.—A number of other Spanish vessels in Gibralter, did not dare to put to sea.

The famine continued in Barbary to such an extent that the inhabitants of Tangier were dying of hunger in the streets. A subscription was opened at Gibralter for their relief.

In the Calcutta papers of July 8, there is a deposition of a seapoy, who was taken prisoner by the Burmese and carried to Ava, at the end of which we remark this statement: "Mrs. Judson, the American missionary's wife, was permitted to remain at Ava, in her dwelling house, unmolested, but her husband was in prison in irons; she was allowed to visit him every two or three days, and daily to send him food."

SOUTH AMERICA.

An event has taken place which must be interesting to all those who desire the independence of Mexico and South America.—The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa has capitulated. Out of 300 men who composed the garrison, 425 have died of scurvy and starvation. The late governor of the Castle was Coppinger, formerly of Florida. So dreadful was the state of the Castle that they were obliged for two months previous to the capitulation, to eat rats for the maintenance of life, and it is ascertained that many centinels died at their posts while under arms.

The Colombiano of the 30th ult. says:—"We have received Bogota papers of the 27th of October. The elections throughout the country are hitherto unanimous in favor of the re-election of General Bolivar to the Presidency; and give a majority to General Santander for Vice President. We observe by these papers that the meeting of the Peruvian legislature is fixed by a decree of the Executive for the 10th of next February."

The British brig of war Primrose has arrived at La Guayra, having on board Sir Robert Ker Porter, his Britannic Majesty's Consul for Caracas.

Subscription books have been opened throughout the republic for the establishment of the Bank of Venezuela, in the city of Caracas.

On the second of December a large ship arrived at Laguayra from Scotland, with *two hundred and fifty* emigrants, sent to Colombia by the agricultural society established in London.

Commodore Daniels has gone up to Bogota, and has been made one of the "order of Libertadores."

The Constitutional Assembly of Upper Peru continues its deliberations; and, by one of its decrees, has given to the new government the title of "The Republic of Bolivar." The coin of the republic will also bear the name of the Liberator.

The United Provinces of La Plata were forming a national army, that will prove adequate to the total expulsion of the Brazilians from the new province called the Oriental.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Notice is given to those Stockholders of the State Bank at Trenton, who have not paid the last instalment of 50 cents per share, that unless the said instalment is paid, their shares will be confiscated.

Among the memorials lately presented, to Congress, was one from the merchants of the city of Baltimore, praying for the imposition of duties on Sales at Auction; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A man near Boston brought from his stomach, after a short illness, a living eel, ten inches and a half long, and the bigness of a man's little finger. The eel had been in his stomach nearly three years, and was swallowed with some water taken from the Schuylkill.

It is understood that the President has nominated to the Senate, as Commissioners on the part of this Government to the Assembly of American Nations at Panama, Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, (at present Minister to the Republic of Colombia,) and John Sergeant, of Philadelphia. William B. Rochester, of New York, is nominated as Secretary to the Commission.

Mr. Mills presented to the senate of the United States, on Tuesday, the memorial of Richard W. Meade, Esq. in relation to his claim on the government founded upon the Florida treaty. The memorial was referred to a select committee.

The accounts of the late president Monroe were referred, by the house to a select committee, of which Mr. Ingham is chairman.

The American Farmer states as the information of gentlemen attending the Baltimore Convention from different parts of the state, that the prospects of grain crops next year are more gloomy than they were almost ever known to be at this season: so intense and long continued have been the drought and drying winds of autumn and winter.

The Vermont papers mention a sugar maple tree, near West Rutland, in that State, measuring thirty five feet and eleven inches in circumference, two feet from the earth.

The total of the cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending October 1, 1825, is said to be 562,240 bales, being an increase of 60,091 bales of the crop of the preceding year.

The total quantity of lead received from mines belonging to the U. S. is 192,113 pounds—108,853 from Fever River, 83,239 from Missouri. The business is yet in an incipient state, and the product of the next year it is estimated will yield the U.S. almost 360,000 pounds. The mines are leased at the low rate of ten per cent. on the lead produced.

The average amount paid annually in Kentucky for wolves' scalps, as appears by a recent report before the Legislature of that State, is 1,800 dollars. A bill to do away with the bounty was rejected.

Doubtful.—In an account of a hurricane at Fayal, last Sept. it is said that "a rock weighing 31,000 pounds, was raised 18 feet perpendicularly up a cliff, and transported 60 fathoms over a rough surface"!! Prodigious!

A root of sweet potato is exhibited at the Charleston Museum, consisting of the mother potato, of the real red, brimstone kind, from which had proceeded two well grown potatoes, one of the same description, and the other of the yam species, both very distinct.

The editor of the Kentucky Gazette states, that he has been informed "by one the Professors in the Medical Department of Transylvania University, that there has already more than 270 students entered, for the present session."

From the Documents furnished us, says the Boston Patriot, we learn that the whole number of muskets manufactured during the year at the armories is 29,500—14,600 at Springfield, Mass. 14,900 at Harper's Ferry, Va. and at the arsenal at Baton Rouge—Number of Rifles 1,000, all at Harper's Ferry.

Col George Croghan, the gallant and distinguished defender of Fort Sandusky, has received the appointment of Inspector General of the Army of the United States, in the place of Colonel Archer, deceased.

The Montreal Courant of the 14th instant, states, that the cold was so intense on Tuesday as to drive the mercury down to 23 degrees below zero.

A Fire broke out in the Capitol, at Washington city, on Thursday night of last week, which destroyed a small part of the library, before the exertions of the citizens and several members of Congress could extinguish it.

Mr. John Randolph has taken his seat in the Senate of the United States, to which he has been recently elected by the Legislature of Virginia. A vacancy will occur in the House of Representatives, in consequence of Mr. R's election to the Senate, he having been a member of that body.

The Physicians of Kent County, Maryland, have agreed to present their accounts to their employers at the end of each year, demanding interest after that time.

The new ship Silvanus Jenkins, captain Josiah Macy, which cleared at Charleston on the 15th inst. had on board 1800 bales cotton of the new crop, weighing 540,600 lbs. which is said to be the largest cargo ever taken from that port.

The Right Rev. M. Panet, Coadjutor to the late Catholic Bishop, was installed Bishop of Quebec, with the usual solemnities, in the Roman Cathedral on the 12th inst. The Rev. Missire Signay, Curate of the parish of Quebec, succeeds to the office of Coadjutor to the present bishop.

The bill to divide the State of Georgia into seven Congressional Districts, was finally passed, in the House of Representatives of that State, on Tuesday the 9th inst. by a vote of 61 to 57. A bill has been introduced to construct a canal or railway through the State.

A resolution has been passed in the Virginia House of Delegates permitting free persons of color, of general good conduct and character, and such as have wives and children, to remain in the State. The law was formerly that none, but those who had performed some signal action should be allowed this privilege.

George Boudly, President of the Eagle Bank, and Normand Dexter formerly one of the Directors, have been arrested by the New Haven Bank, (in Conn.) for a conspiracy to defraud that institution, and are held to bail to answer for it at the Court to be holden in New Haven, in March next.

The United States ship John Adams, Captain Nicholson, and United States ship Decoy, Lt. Pottinger commanding, have arrived at Norfolk.

There are now building, for the United States' government, at our Navy Yard, a ship of the line and a frigate. The former is to be called the *Pennsylvania*, and the latter the *Raritan*.

A gentleman, who has made a memorandum of the number of aged males, in Salem, (Mass.) says, that there are *twenty-two* men, whose ages exceed *eighty* years, and more than *one hundred* above *seventy*. During this year, three have died of eighty years and upwards, and twelve of seventy and upwards.

The weather was very cold in New-Orleans during the first week in December, the people were shivering, and ice formed to a considerable thickness. The old creole negroes say the climate has changed for the worse, since the Americans purchased the country!

In the House of Commons, of North Carolina, on the 15th inst. a bill was passed "more effectually to suppress the practice of treating in elections," and sent to the Senate. The vote on the passage was 65 to 56.

Previous to the late copious rain, it was observed that the Canandaigua Lake was several feet lower than usual at this season of the year; and Lake Ontario, four feet lower than was ever known. The farmers at the West found great difficulty in getting water for their cattle, and were compelled to go several days journey to flour their wheat.

A few nights since, (says the Winchester Va. Republican) three dogs of the neighbourhood assailed the flock of Mr. John Kerfoot, consisting of 70 or 80 sheep: 42 were killed in the course of the night, and 10 or 12 wounded severely. This has been the most fatal of a number of the like depredations happening in the neighborhood.

A reward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of the robber, and a liberal reward for the mail bag, containing the Great Eastern Mail, from Buffalo to Albany, has been offered by the Post Master at Buffalo. It was missed when the stage arrived at Ransom Grove, about 18 miles from Buffalo.

The whole number of inhabitants in Boston is 58,277, being an increase in five years, of nearly 15,000.

A boy of the name of Finn, who had on conviction for Larceny, been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, was on Saturday last, his time having expired, liberated from prison.—On Tuesday, the same boy was found guilty, in the Mayor's Court, on three several indictments and sentenced to seven years imprisonment, at hard labor, &c.

The Bank of the United States has determined to close the Branch Bank at Chillicothe, with the close of the present year.

The London Courier states that a transfer of stock in their printing establishment has been made at a rate equal to £90,000 for the whole, and that a still higher price has been refused.

A man by the name of Richard Hart, lately shot himself at the dwelling house of John D. Carter, Esq. in Middletown township, Delaware County, Pa. The cause of this unhappy event, was probably an inability to pay his debts.

Letters from New Orleans give the most deplorable accounts of the distress existing among the commercial community of that city, owing to the cotton speculations. Very many failures had taken place, and confidence among mercantile men was entirely destroyed.

General Wilkinson is not dead, as was reported. He was in good health, in the province of Texas, about the 1st November.

On the 21st Nov. Don Manuel Simon De Escudero, a member of Congress, from the state of Chehuahua, in Mexico, passed through Nashville, Tenn. on his way to Washington. He bears a proposition to our government inviting a co-operation with the United States of Mexico in the establishment of a great road between the two countries for their mutual intercourse by land.

It is stated in a New Orleans paper of the 10th inst. that the small pox is making the most extensive ravages in that city, especially among the children.

Lately five Bakers of N. Orleans were in one day seized, for a deficiency in the weight of their bread. The loaves of one of them averaged only about ten ounces each.

The Legislature of Vermont have adopted a new criminal code, abolishing capital punishment in every case, but murder in the first degree, and arson of dwelling houses, causing death. The penalties of other crimes consist chiefly in imprisonment for a greater or less period.

Two Cotton factories, running about 1400 spindles each, near Wilmington, Del. are advertised for sale.

The whole number of deaf and dumb in the state of Ohio, has been ascertained by the census to be 428.

A bed of Mineral Coal has been discovered in Providence, which on an analysis was found to contain 52½ grains of pure charcoal in 100 grains. The Lehigh coal has 66 100—and Worcester 45-100.

Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature of Tennessee, which took place a few days ago, it was determined that the next Session of the Legislature should be held at Nashville. The Seat of Government of the State was formerly Murfreesborough.

A gentleman arrived in Newark, N. J. last week from Sussex, and put up at the Bolles' tavern. He had 14,250 dollars in his trunk—14,000 of which he took out. In the morning his trunk was found in a back yard, rifled of its contents. But fortunately the latter containing the 250 dollars, had been overlooked, and was found with other papers near the trunk.

It is said that upwards of *20,000* barrels of flour are stored in the warehouses of Cincinnati, waiting for the rise of the Ohio.

Infallable cure for chapped lips.—Dissolve a lump of beeswax to a small quantity of sweet oil, over a candle, let it cool, and it is ready for use. Rubbing it warm on the lips two or three times, it will effect a complete cure.

A Whale.—Capt. Robson, of the Whale ship Neptune of New-London, Conn. has written home, that on the 12th of August, he fell in with a shoal of Sperm Whale; he lowered his boat and soon fastened to one:—the line got round the loggerhead and took the boat down, and with it Nathan Fish, the steersman. The boat appeared in about twenty minutes, and he with it, but before the boat could be turned the whale took both down again.—When the whale rose the second time the unfortunate man was cut loose, of course drowned. The line was found wound round his finger and that holding only by a part of the skin. He was one of the best men on board.

Gov. Coles has returned to Vandalia, Illinois, from his tour to the Eastern States. Mr. Hubbard, the Lieut. Governor, who acted as Governor during his absence, is now trying to "shove him from his stool" altogether, contending that by his absence from the state the Governor has vacated his office. Since his return, a commission has been issued by Mr. H. and presented to the Secretary of State for his signature. *He* differing with the Lieut. G. in his views of the constitution, refused his signature and the official seal: the question it is expected, will go up to the Supreme Court of the State.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 16th inst. copies the following from the Mobile Register of the 5th, with the remark that there is little else than truth in the article.

Defaulter.—Some ten days ago, letters were received in this city, announcing the suspension of the Cashier of the Branch of the U. States Bank, at New Orleans, and that on investigation, he was found to be a defaulter for $34,000, which was immediately paid by his securities. Some days subsequently, letters said a further deficiency was discovered of $20,000, and that the Cashier could not be found. The last intelligence is that a still farther deficiency is discovered—and confirmed the flight of the Cashier.

The Result of a Militia Training!

At the court held in Washington county, New-York, last week, by Judge Walworth, Wm. Gordon was tried for killing George Coggshall. The Washington county Post says, "on the evening of the 5th of Sept. last, while the court of common Pleas were sitting in this village, Gordon, Coggshall, and a number of others were assembled at the inn of Abraham Briggs. On that day, there had been a company training, in which Gordon had been engaged, and consequently he was in uniform, with a sword suspended from his side. Gordon, being intoxicated, conducted improperly and a number put him out of the room in which he was, into a hall. He drew his sword and a scuffle ensued, during which Coggshall received a wound in his abdomen of which he died, Sept. 30th." The trial lasted two days, and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and Gordon was sentenced to the Auburn state prison for fourteen years."

By the 16th section of the act of the legislature of New-Jersey, lately passed, incorporating the "New Jersey Delaware Oyster Company," the company are bound to pay to the state, for the privileges granted them, before they commence operations, $1000; the like sum on the 1st of May 1827; 2000 on the 1st of May 1828; 3000 on the 1st of May 1829; 4000 on the 1st of May 1830, and 5000 on the 1st of May 1831. Citizens of New-Jersey are not excluded from catching oysters in the waters where the company are authorized to carry on their operations; but are prohibited selling them to citizens of other states.

While the Kentucky Legislature was in session on the 12th inst. at Frankfort, the spacious building occupied by them, was discovered to be on fire. All attempts to arrest it, were from the first moment, perfectly idle.—Most of the papers and furniture, and La Fayette's portrait, were saved: but so rapid were the flames, that the whole interior of the building was, in a few minutes, like a blazing oven. The wind drove the flames directly towards the town, and the theatre, and some other buildings were several times on fire. The Auditor and Treasurer's offices were saved, after the former had been cleared of its contents. There is no doubt the fire was accidental. It was but an hour or two before, that the sessions of the two houses were broke up by a fire in the Mansion House, which was extinguished without much damage. Ill-fated Frankfort! Twice has she witnessed the burning of a Capitol, now, a large church built at her cost, as was the last State House, in a great degree, is in ruins; and the Legislature threatens to consummate her ruin by removing the seat of government!! For the balance of the session, the House of Representatives will sit in the Methodist Church.

Amongst the numerous robberies which have been committed in the vicinity of this city, we have received the particulars of one, which has excited very general interest, and is, in an especial manner deserving of notice.

At about eight o'clock, on Saturday evening last, as Mr. Yeamens Gillingham, of Frankford, was returning from the city, with his waggon, on the Front street road, he observed two men walking a short distance before him, until he approached within a few yards of Rose Hill Tavern, when they turned and came towards him; as they met one of the men took hold of the head of the shaft horse, while the other presented a pistol to Mr. G. commanding him to stop and deliver his money. Mr. G. however, disregarding their threats, gave the whip to his horses, at which they took fright, and set off in a full run. He would probably in this way have been carried home, had not the guide-pole of the waggon broke, and the back wheels became loose, so that he was under the necessity of stopping to make some repairs. In the mean time two other villains came up, and in a friendly manner offered their assistance. This, however, was not needed and consequently declined. They then enquired of Mr. G. if the first had taken his money from him, and, afterward, whether he knew they were not the men—to both which queries they were answered negatively. They then demanded his money, at the same time presenting some deadly weapons, and threatening to blow him through if he did not deliver. They received a positive answer that they should not have it; upon which a scuffle ensued, in which one of the desperadoes, on presenting a pistol, received a severe blow upon the wrist from the butt end of a heavy whip, which disabled him to such a degree that the weapon fell from his hand, and he immediately retreated. The other, at the same time, struck at Mr. G. with a *new nine inch bladed butcher knife* (branded Wilkinson, cast-steel,) which, in endeavoring to avoid, he received the blow on his hand. By keeping a firm hold of the blade with one hand, and applying the end of the whip rather roughly about the villain's head with the other, Mr. G. wrested the weapon from him, and bore it off a trophy of his victory. By the cry of murder he brought a few of the neighbors to his assistance, but, we are sorry to say, too late to secure these daring villains, who, it is supposed, were accomplices in another robbery which was committed soon after upon the same spot.

We are happy to say that the wounds received in this bold and praiseworthy attempt at self-defence, are principally about the hands, and though severe are not dangerous.

QUERY!—Should not the proper authorities endeavor to stop these outrages which are becoming so notorious? We understand there have been no less than fifteen robberies in the vicinity of this city within the last two weeks.

A good example.—A man by the name of Lipsy, was tried in the mayor's court, Philadelphia, December session, 1825, on an indictment for a misdemeanor. The offence was, that by means of a false certificate for the payment of taxes he personated another person, voted twice at the late election, and in attempting to vote a third time was detected. The offence was aggravated by the circumstance of its having been committed in pursuance of a conspiracy with a person named Glasgo, who, though included in the same indictment, absconded before trial. The defendant pleaded guilty, and threw himself upon the mercy of the court, alleging his being a foreigner, ignorant of our laws; and, by way of extenuation, said that in the state of Ohio, where he formerly resided, he had often seen persons not naturalized attempt to vote. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty dollars, to be imprisoned six months, and to pay the costs of prosecution.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors—A Debating School having been formed at No. 132 North Fifth street, under the title of the *Franklin Debating Society*, for the discussion of any subjects, excepting religious ones, and it having been but thinly attended thus far, (it has been in operation but three nights,) I, as one of the members, take this method of respectfully inviting the attendance of any gentleman, who may feel disposed to become a member, and will observe proper rules of decorum. As spectators, they will receive all information they may desire relative to the Society, its Constitution, Bye-Laws, &c. previous to their becoming members, if they desire it. The Society meets again at half past 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the 7th of January, 1826. B. M.

COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of Delegates from a number of the *Fire Engine* and *Hose* Companies of the city and county of Philadelphia, held at the Phœnix Hall, on the 12th inst. for the purpose of devising means for the payment of the expenses incurred by the late suit decided in the District Court, respecting *rivited hose*—Mr. John Ross in the chair,

It was *Resolved*, unanimously, that this meeting adjourn to meet again at this place on Monday evening next, and that the several Engine and Hose Companies of the city and county, not now represented, be requested to send delegates to that meeting for the above object.

Extract from the Minutes,
WILLIAM P. SMITH, Secretary

Green Room Intelligence.

Mr. Cooper has drawn crowded houses every night since his engagement. The merits of this great tragedian are established beyond controversy, and it is agreed universally that in many characters he has long been and still is superior to any other actor of the age.

The Baltimore Circus has been attended this season by more than usual numbers.—The entertainments there have been varied and interesting. The company have received a considerable accession of talent by the engagement of Mr. Wilkinson, from Astley's, London. He made his appearance on Monday night.

The La Fayette Amphitheatre, New-York, has opened the season in a splendid manner. It is said that some brilliant pieces will be got up, in which eighty horses will appear; and the whole of the new range of building facing Thompson street be added to the stage.

Kean and the "Literary emporium."—The attempt of Kean to perform on the Boston boards, on Wednesday evening, the 21st, produced a disgraceful outrage, very destructive to the interior of the theatre. The multitude who rushed in, alike intimidated performers and spectators, many of the latter escaping across the stage and from the windows. "The proud representative of Shakespear's heroes" is now satisfied, that he cannot woo a Boston audience as successfully as Richard erst did Lady Ann.

The Boston Palladium estimates that the damage done to the Theatre in that city, on the night of Kean's appearance, will amount to from 1000 to 1500 dollars.

In the last accounts from the Montreal theatre our young townsmen, Messrs. Heyl, Laws, Lehr, &c. are particularly and favourably men-

tioned. Now that they have succeeded in eliciting distinguishing praise as possessing strong marks of genius and taste for their new profession, they will no doubt be encouraged to prosecute it with vigorous minds resolutely bent on arriving at its very summit. We wish them success.

The Royal Circus was opened at Quebec on Monday, the 7th instant. Most of the company are new, and a number of them possess a good deal of talent. The equestrian melo dramatic piece of *El Hyder*, was performed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Gale as El Hyder, and Mr. Lawson as Mat, an English sailor, sustained their parts extremely well. Mrs. Carnes's manner of singing is very unaffected and pleasing. Mr. Talbot, as Murtoch, in the *Irishman in London*, and Mr. Simons as a comic singer, gave great satisfaction.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1825.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Rosina Vangorden, or the offspring of a daughter," a tale by our obliging friend, "Alcanzor," shall be given to our readers next week.

"Milford Bard;" "Ellen;" "Rosa;" "Selim;" "Ephraim Doubtful," with an erasure; "Arion;" "The Maniac Lover," with several Conundrums, Enigmas, &c. are filed for insertion.

"Floris" is a signature which has long been in use, both in this city and in New-York; cannot our correspondent devise another.

Five years since, a "new year," for the first time, shed its dawning light upon the pages of this paper: since then, its career has been such as never was, nor could reasonably have been anticipated. Such an one as has afforded the highest satisfaction to the proprietors, and warranted them in continuing the plan originally laid out, of publishing a paper which should, from the variety and abundance of its selections from every department of Literature,—its weekly compendium of the most important and interesting intelligence, both from foreign and domestic sources, and the absence of political or theological controversy, be entitled to the appellation of a cheap, useful, and interesting family newspaper. This character it will especially be endeavoured to sustain hereafter, aided by the additional improvements which experience may point out.

The Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, gratified for the indulgent and liberal manner with which their exertions have been received, tender to their friends, individually, their acknowledgments, and on the commencement of a new year, beg them to accept the compliments of the season, and the renewed assurance of their best endeavors to render their paper worthy of its extensive circulation.

To Delinquent Subscribers.

During the past year we have had occasion more than once to rectify mistakes in our accounts, owing in no small degree, to the backwardness of a very few—a solitary individual of whom, from a want of punctuality, may have it in his power to disarrange our plans and throw into neglect and confusion the accounts of five hundred.

We shall be under the necessity in our future collections, of acting with more promptness and decision. We are desirous, and if possible, determined to prevent a few *friends* from counteracting the friendly offices and punctual conduct of the many who prove themselves, in reality, entitled to that appellation, and to whom we feel ourselves under many obligations.

"*Messrs. Editors*—Will you oblige me by putting this in your next paper? T. M. C." No—we shall not oblige T. M. C. or any other three initials in the whole alphabet, by inserting a marriage on such responsibility, and we again repeat that however desirous we may be of filling up the space set apart for this purpose, we shall not publish marriages, on any condition, unless handed to us in a proper manner.

"A sonnet to Daniel Webster," published in the U. S. Literary Gazette, cannot but force a smile at the superlatively superfine strain in which the writer indulges himself, and bespatters, with fulsome flattery, this gentleman, who is a member of Congress from Massachusetts, and unquestionably possessed of ability and talent of the first order. How the article in question should have gained admission into a distinguished a publication as the above, is certainly, to say the least, singular, since it can be considered in no other light than as a burlesque on a valuable citizen. It begins

immortal man! whose eloquence outstrips
Homer's, Athen's, England's, ancient—modern,
all, &c. &c.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a meeting of citizens was held in the Supreme Court room, upon the subject of a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware. The meeting was attended by many of our most distinguished citizens, who, viewing the subject in its proper light, as closely connected with the commercial interests of the city, and of course with its general welfare, have taken such a part in the business as warrants us in anticipating a speedy attention to it from congress. The meeting was addressed by several eminent public speakers, and resolutions were proposed by Joseph Hopkinson, seconded by John Sergeant, among which was one appointing a committee consisting of Messrs. Joseph Hopkinson, William Jones, Manuel Eyre, Silas E. Weir, and John K. Kane, to draft a memorial to congress, for the approbation of the meeting, recommending the subject to their particular notice, and praying for the requisite appropriations for the breakwater.

It is a source of pleasing satisfaction to find that the subject is thus taken up; for, setting aside the benefit which must accrue to Philadelphia from the completion of this work, the reflection that it may be the means of saving valuable lives, and of protecting many deserving and enterprising seamen from the severity of our winter season, is alone sufficient to ensure the good will of all. The numbers who for subsistence are coasting along our shores, and compelled to endure the buffetings of the bleak north-west winds, which blow with such chilling effect upon the waters, and tossing them up in foam on the exposed deck, continually glazing wherever and whatever it touches with ice, are not inconsiderable, nor undeserving the sympany of their more favoured fellow citizens: but their sufferings, great as at all times they may be, are exceeded by those of the homeward bound seaman from tropical climates, who after experiencing the warm temperament of the southern seas, and crossing the mild waters of the Gulf Stream, finds himself at once in the cold atmosphere of a northern winter, exposed to biting frost, his vessel glazed with ice, and perhaps compelled, in such a state, to beat about for days, or even weeks, without the ability of making a harbour, and perhaps compelled at last, when nearly exhausted, to put away for another port.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the 22d instant, occupying seven columns of print, is too long for entire insertion. We shall, however, proceed to furnish an abstract of its most important portions, for such of our readers as may not have seen the report itself, or have not had patience to get through a document generally considered of a dry and uninteresting character, though nevertheless one of the first importance. The regular and permanent expenditures of the United States are considered as dividing themselves into two principal branches. First, the sums authorized by law for defraying the whole expenses of the government, domestic and foreign, civil, military and naval. Second, those provided for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. The estimated receipts during the present year are $28,728,041 69, including a balance in the treasury from the last year of $1,946,597 13. The principal item in the receipts are the customs, which are estimated at $15,196,597—the balance is made up from the public lands, dividends on stock, in the Bank of the United States, internal duties, taxes, &c. The expenditures for the same period are estimated at $23,443,979 91, leaving in the treasury, after paying off upwards of $12,000,000 of the public debt, an estimated balance of $5,284,061 78, nearly four times the amount of the balance from the preceding year.

The report informs us, that the permanent deposits generally made in the state banks have been recently withdrawn, or put in a train to be so, the public exigencies which rendered it necessary to make them, no longer existing. Directions have been lately issued to all the receivers and collectors of the public revenue, not to receive bank notes of any of the state banks of less amount than five dollars. This is a good arrangement, and is intended to discountenance a species of paper currency which, it is justly observed, is deemed objectionable.

The total amount of funded debt on the 1st of October, 1825, was $80,985,537 72. In the years 1826 and 1827, it is presumed, a larger amount of this debt becomes redeemable than it will fall within the ordinary surplus means of the government to pay in the course of those years; after which the amounts annually redeemable are very inconsiderable. The exports (being about seventeen millions of dollars more than the average amount of the three years preceding,) for the year ending on the 30th September last, have exceeded ninety-two millions of dollars. The imports have exceeded ninety-one millions, being about eleven millions more than the year preceding. Of the exports, upwards of sixty millions were of domestic and the remainder of foreign productions. Of the imports, upwards of eighty-six millions were in American vessels; of the exports, upwards of eighty-one millions. Of domestic manufactures, it is extremely gratifying to learn, that there has been exported to the value of between five and six millions of dollars. The progress of increase in this branch of industry, is naturally ascribable to the new tariff, so at least says the report. An increase of the existing duties on all manufactures of cotton, of a fine quality, is recommended; and the expediency is submitted, of reducing, to a small extent, the duties at present existing on teas, on coffee, and on cocoa. A rather curious, and, to us, novel motive, among others, assigned for this reduction, is, that by extending the use of these articles, it may lessen the consumption of ardent spirits, so baneful in their effects upon the industry, the health, and the morals of the community. If such a happy result would flow from this measure, and in proportion to the reduction, let the whole be struck off at once. We have now got through with the report—it is ably drawn up, and highly creditable to the Secretary of the Treasury. Some forcible reasonings in favour of domestic manufactures we should be pleased to notice more particularly, but must defer it until another opportunity.

It is almost unnecessary to say that Kean the tragedian, has experienced a discomfiture in his once favorite "Literary Emporium." It is to be regretted that the affair should have been carried to such discreditable lengths, although there is scarce a doubt but the excesses at the Boston theatre, committed by a mob rendered ungovernable and outrageous from a sense of wrong and insult, have been greatly exaggerated.

The damages done to private property were trifling, and made up by the great receipts on that night, when, from the crowded state of the house, must have been considerable, while the result has been such as might have been expected from the atmosphere of Bunker's Hill, operating on a character so distinguished for ingratitude, baseness and hypocrisy. And such, or something similar, would have been the result on his appearance in New York, had not very extraordinary efforts been so successfully made to smoother the voice of public disapprobation. Such scenes as these are certainly injurious to society, and managers of theatres should pay more regard to their own standing and the interests of their establishments than they do, in thus bringing forward an individual so evidently obnoxious to two-thirds, if not all the, respectable and moral part of the community. We hear it rumoured that the stockholders of the theatre here, have come to a determination to oppose any trial that may be attempted to be made of the popularity of this player, who has already occupied too much of the public attention, and created more mischief than a host of men like him are worth. We hope it is true.

At a Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society, for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, &c. &c. held the 29th inst. the following officers were duly elected, viz:

President—Wm. Rawle.
Vice Presidents—J. M. Paul and J. Preston.
Treasurer—Henry Troth.
Secretaries—S. Mason, Jr. and E. P. Atlee.
Counsellors—J. Sergeant, W. Rawle, Jr. J. E. Lowber, D. P. Brown, James P. Norris, Jr. Thos. Earle, Jo. W. Rowland, Montgomery, Matthias Morris, Lancaster, J. Hopkins, Bucks County, S. Edwards, Delaware County, and S. Stigreaves, Northampton Co.

Board of Education—J. Field, jr. T. Shipley, E. N. Atlee, T. Parker, jr. M. Atmore, S. C. Atkinson, P. Sharpless, Thos. Ridgway, A. P. Wright, E. B. Garrigues, Jas. M. Truman, W. Burton, and F. Earle.

The following named persons compose the Acting Committee.

Aquilla Bolton, Solomon Temple, Aaron P. Wright, Isaac Barton, Powell Stackhouse, and Thos. Earle.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 25. Brig Susan & Elizabeth, Gray, 12 days from Kingston, Ja.

26. Schr. Tassel, Harrison, 10 days from Port au Platt.

Brig Richmond, Harrison, 12 days from Port au Platt.

Brig Margaret, Green, 12 days from Port au Plan.

Schr. Fair Play, ———, from St. Thomas.

Ship Georgian, Bancroft, 117 days from Calcutta.

CLEARANCES.

Dec. 26.—Brigs Decatur, Campbell, for Mantanzas; Comet, Patterton, for Kingston, Ja.; Schrs. Only Son, Cook, for Trinidad de Cuba; Charles, Coquin, for Cuba; Areta Elie, Dowdy, for Alvarado.

27.—Brig Ruth, Jefferson, for St. Jago; Schrs. Gen. La Fayette, Dunn, for Gulf of Mexico; New Orleans, Ladd, for St. Domingo.

28.—Ships Ann Maria, Tarr, for Buenos Ayres; Atlantic, Crosby, for West Indies; Brig E. Thompson, Devereux, for South America; Schr. Mary Oliver, Wade, for Porto Cabello.

29.—Brig Philadelphia, Auchenlick, for Havana.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, JOHN REA BARTON, M. D. to Miss ANN FRIES FRAZER, daughter of the late Robert Fraser, Esq. and grand daughter of the late John Fries, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer ABRAHAM WAGENSELLER, Merchant, of Chester County, Pa. to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Captain Henry Myers, jr. of this city.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. E. S. Ely, OLIVER M. COWDIN, Esq. of New York, to Miss JANE, daughter of the late Samuel Crocket, of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 29th inst. by the Rev. Enos Sykes Ely, Mr. ROBERT OTTINGER, of Germantown, to Miss ELIZABETH M'MULLIN, of Southwark.

On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Lawrence M'Combs, Mr. JOHN RAWLINS, to Miss ANN OGDEN, both of the N. Liberties, Philadelphia.

On the 19th inst. in Norwich, Conn. by the Rev. Daniel Austin, Mr. DAVID W. PRESCOTT, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss SUSAN R. AUSTIN, daughter of John P. Austin, Esq. late of New-Haven.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Sixty, Captain C. K. DAVIS, to Miss ANN F. BRICK, of Gloucester County, N. J.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ives, Mr HENRY SPRIGMAN, of Harrisburg, Pa. to Miss CATHARINE HORNER, of Southwark.

On Saturday evening, the 24th inst. by the Rev. William E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM WONDERLY, to Mrs. CATHARINE RICHARDETT, both of Philadelphia County.

On Sunday evening, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Eagles, Mr. JAMES DEAVES, to Miss SUSAN JANE PIDGEON, daughter of the late Christopher Pidgeon.

On Tuesday evening, the 22d instant by the Right Rev. Bishop White, THOMAS PENN GASKELL, Esq. to Miss MARY M'CLENACHAN, daughter of George M'Clenachan, Esq. of Montgomery County.

On Thursday evening, the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Eagles, Mr. EDWARD WILLIS, to Miss SARAH BLA, all of this city.

On Saturday evening the 24th inst. by the Rev. S. Heffenstein, Mr. JOSEPH J. MICKLEY, to Miss CORDELIA HUFFELD, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th inst. by the Rev. Stephen H. Smith, Mr. MIERS BUSCH, to Miss MARY, daughter of Amos Painter, all of this city.

On the 20th inst. Mr. JOSEPH KILLE, late High Sheriff of the county of Salem, to Miss ANN DICS, of that town.

DIED,

On Thursday afternoon, the 29th inst. HENRY P. R. DRAKE, in the 18th year of his age.

On Monday, Mr. WILLIAM F. SEEGER, Esq. a Member of the House of Representatives, for this District.

On Saturday evening last, suddenly, Mr. BENJAMIN PINNEMORE, aged 62 years.

On Thursday morning, Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

On the 25th inst. at his residence in Germantown, JOHN JOHNSON, aged 51 years.

On Tuesday morning, LAETITIA HARDY, in the 84th year of her age.

On Thursday, the 22th instant, Mr. JOHN M'CANLESS, in the 70th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th inst. in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. ANN DAWES, widow of the late Mr. Jonathan Dawes, formerly an eminent merchant of this city.

On Wednesday, the 28th inst. in the 26th year of her age, of a pulmonary disease, which she bore with christian fortitude, and resignation to the divine will, Mrs. RACHEL COLE, consort of Isaac Cole, of Camden, N. J. An affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a distinguished, has gone to that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

Jesus can make a dying bed,
Feel soft as downy pillows are;
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breathe my life out sweetly there.

Numbers drawn in the Rhode Island Lottery—4th Extra, viz. 56, 20, 16, 5, 37, 46.
K. & W.

NEW-YEAR PRESENTS

OF REAL INTRINSIC WORTH,

IN which you would center lasting benefit, and receive sincere thanks—are Prizes of

100,000 DOLLARS
60,000 DOLLARS
50,000 DOLLARS
30,000 DOLLARS
20,000 DOLLARS
10,000 DOLLARS

We think no one would say 'twas a mere bauble if you want to make a New Year Gift of sterling worth, call on

COMING,

No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

And Procure chances for the above brilliant Prizes, to be distributed in a week, for which the Cash will be given immediately—and receive the Gratitude of your Posterity. Dec. 31—it

Printing Press—For Sale.

A FIRST rate Washington Press, super-royal size, has run about six months. Warranted to be a first rate press. Apply to

J. HOWE.
Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

dec 31—tf

This day is published,

AND ready for delivery, at the OFFICE OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, the first number of a Monthly publication, entitled

THE CASKET,

OR FLOWERS OF

CONTENTS.

	Page.
A Tale of the Revolution,	1
The Omen, a tale by Ida,	4
The way to get Married,	6
The Russian Princess,	8
A first Appearance,	9
Sympathy,	10
A Soldier's Faith,	ib.
Fashion,	11
Lord Byron,	ib.
The Skeleton of the Wreck,	12
Pathetic Narrative,	13
Home,	ib.
Evening,	ib.
The Venetian Brides,	14
The Conduct of Life,	ib.
Literary Eminence—Quintus,	15
Character of an Honest Man,	16
Alexander the Great,	17
The Serenade, a tale, by S.	ib.
The Guerilla Chief,	18
Animal Sagacity,	19
The Royal Mastiff,	20
Prejudice,	21
American Independence,	ib.
The Ancient Dominion,	ib.
Life and Death,	22
The Resurrection,	ib.
The House of a Wedded Pair,	23
Collections of Wit, Humour, and Sentiment, &c. 23, 24, 25, 26,	27
Original Poetry.	
To my Lyre—Selim,	28
The Muse's Seat—Oscar,	ib.
The Autumnal Gale—Linden,	29
When the Flower, &c.—Ross,	ib.
Song—Selim,	ib.
The Gamester—Orasmyn,	30
The Frailty of Love (selected,)	ib.
Sonnet to a Thistle—Linden,	ib.
The Welcome Return—X. Y.	31
Laura—Selim,	ib.
Stanzas—Hilerim,	ib.
On a Glow-Worm—Nebuchadnezzar,	ib.
Enigmas—Conundrums—and Charades,	32

TERMS—Two dollars per annum, payable in advance, or 25 cents per single copy. Subscriptions received at the Office back of No. 53 Market street. dec 31

CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

W. G. CREASY, offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, So. the East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,

A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS, Swords of the most fashionable figure and forms, Dirks of different figures, Gold, Silver, gilt, gilt gold, worsted and cotton Epaulettes, Silk & worsted Sashes, Belts, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.

Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates, Sword Chains and Sword Knots, Cap Lines and Cap Plates, Braid and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch.

N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. sept 3—1y*

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 124 South Fifth street.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general, for the liberal encouragement received from them, and requests a continuance of the same at the above establishment, where TAILORING, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion.

N. B. Terms very moderate for Cash. oct 29—tf

M. LEROUX,

DYER AND SCOURER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the Dying and Scouring, in all its various branches. No. 25 Branch street, above Race, North side, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where he dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted, Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Plats, or made up, all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses, Shawls, dyed in various colores, according to the patterns given; also Scouring of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn, of all kinds, in fancy colours. All who feel disposed to have Dying and Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and with despatch. april 2—tf

Parkhurst's and Jones's GREEK LEXICONS,

BROWN, Butterworth, and Cruden's Concordances,
Family and School Bibles and Testaments,
Cramer, Buck, Brown, & Martindale's Bible Dictionaries,
Walker's Pro. and Rhyming do.
Hanham's Pulpit Assistant and Crabbe's Synonymes,
Seaman's Spanish Dictionary,
French and Spanish Grammars and Spelling Books,
The whole works of Dr. Johnson, and Boswell's Life of Johnson,
The History of England and other Historical works,
The works of Flavel, Leighton, Newton, Ridgeley, Mc. Charlin, Milner, Saint Real, Hebrew Bible, the Commentaries of Scott, Gill, Doddridge, and Clarke, and a variety of Theological works, worth the attention of persons selecting for Libraries, as the advertiser purchases a good part of his stock at auction, and can sell low. ☞ Every Book warranted perfect.

BOOK SHOP, 124 S. Fifth st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

N. B. Scrap Books, Albums, and an assortment of PRINTS, Portraits, and many thousand Views. nov 5—tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN R. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also in Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Burns, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 72 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

REMOVAL.

STUBBS & ALLAN respectfully inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have removed their BLACKING MANUFACTORY to No. 209 Market street, Philadelphia, where orders will, as usual, be promptly attended to. dec 3—tf*

CARPETING.

JUST opened, a handsome assortment of
Ingrain Carpeting,
Venitian and Rag do.
Wilton & Brussels Rugs,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Baizes and Flannels,
Ladies and Children's Plaid Cloaks,
Checks, Twenings, and Vestings,
Umbrellas and Parasols.
With a general assortment of Dry Goods, wholesale and Retail.

J. & M. SHARPLESS,

oct 29—eo No. 48 Market st. 3d door below Second.

CHARLES EVANS'S PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 29 Bread street, (or Manaykunk Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Fullers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Polishers, &c. also, Screws for raising Mill Stones. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmith's Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws are kept at A. Shaw's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 1m

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARD WARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

English and Classical Academy,

BY T. WATSON & M. GAULEY,

AT No. 73 PINE STREET.

IN which institution are taught the Latin and Greek languages in connexion with the various branches of an English education.

Terms per Quarter. Spelling, Reading and Writing, $4—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $6—Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution and Mathematics, $10—Latin and Greek, 10 dollars. dec 31—tf

ELEGANT

Christmas and New Year's Present.

EMBELLISHED with elegant engravings by Messrs. J. W. Steel, W. E. Tucker, J. B. Longacre, W. G. Mason and Gilbert, after drawings by T. Doughty, H. Bridport, T. Birch and W. J. Wall.

LE SOUVENIR,

Or Picturesque Pocket Diary, for 1826, fitted up in a variety of bindings in Morocco, embossed kid, enam. and embossed paper cases.

CONTENTS.—Calendar—Government of the United States; Members of the House of Senate; Members of the House of Representatives; Government of the respective States; Intercourses with foreign nations; Foreign Ministers in the United States; Federal Courts; Blank pages for memoranda.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.—Elegant engraved Title; Vignette portrait of John Quincy Adams; The Capitol Washington; President's House Washington; Philadelphia from Kensington; Battery New York; Distant View of Boston; View near Fishkill, on the Hudson; Mount Vernon, seat of General George Washington; Residence of S. Breck, Esq. on the Schuylkill; Residence of Count Survilliers, Bordentown; Gilpin's Mills on the Brandywine; Andalusia the seat of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. on the Schuylkill, near Flat Rock; The Woodlands near Philadelphia; Emblematic Designs of the Seasons cut in wood, by Gilbert. Published by

A. R. POOLE,

dec 24—tf No. 66 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

TO BE LET,

A STORE, with other apartments, to accommodate a small family. For further particulars, apply at No. 127 Spruce street, third door above Fifth, north side. dec 31—tf

DRAFTS COLLECTED.

AT COHEN'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 39 South Third street, Drafts on the following places are collected at moderate charges:

Baltimore,	Richmond, Virginia,
Washington City,	Petersburg, do.
Georgetown,	Norfolk, do.
Alexandria,	Fayetteville, N. C.
Leesburg, Virginia,	Charleston, S. C.
Winchester, do.	Savannah, Georgia,
Fredericksburg, do.	Augusta, do.

And where Southern Bank Bills are taken at the smallest discounts. J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS. dec 24—tf

SPLENDID EDITIONS OF

The Book of Common Prayer,

WITH beautiful engravings and a great variety of superb bindings published and for sale by S. Potter & Co Booksellers, No. 118 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office. In speaking of the royal 8vo. edition, the editor of the Democratic Press says "The Book of Common Prayer, published by S. Potter, & Co. of this city, has been sent us for examination, and we have pleasure in submitting our opinion, out of the book but of the style and manner in which it is submitted for public patronage. The paper is very excellent, it is better than is usually printed on in the United States—the type is well formed and neatly disposed—the ink is clear and black, and the press work is well—the binding is above all praise. It is rich, neat and beautiful—the engravings are numerous, and in Keatly's very best style. This book does credit not only to the publishers but to the country; it remains with the country to remunerate them.

In speaking of the Pocket Edition, the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette say: "We have before us a copy of S. Potter & Co's elegant Pocket Edition of the Book of Common Prayer of the Episcopal Church—its execution, in every respect does credit to the artists and workmen employed. The typography, the graver and the binder, have united all their powers to render it a most tasteful volume.

In addition to the above, S. Potter & Co. keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive collection of Prayer Books and Bibles to be found in any store in the Union. Books in every department of literature sold at the most reduced prices. dec 24—tf

For Sale at this Office.

THE "HERMAN," Vol. I. Price $1 25 in Boards. N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec 17—tf

LADIES' NAME SCISSORS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

W. TAIT begs to inform the public that he has on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods well calculated for Christmas and New-Year's Gifts.

Just received, a handsome assortment of fine Scissors, with Ladies' Christian names beautifully embossed on the blades, from 50 cts. to one dollar

dec 24—tf 225 ARCH STREET.

CHARLES S. COPE,

ATTORNEY at Law.—Office, No. 30 South Fifth street, third door below Walnut. dec 24—3t

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 21 North Eight street. sept 17—3m*

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,

A few doors north of Courtland Street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render them as comfortable and agreeable. aug. 27—tf

FASHIONABLE

CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS* (at $2 50) daily receiving from the manufactory.

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,

61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order jan 29—tf

D. BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and sheet Iron work, of kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shot store S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 448 North Second street, Philadelphia. On hand a quantity of Complete and learners of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. nov 19—6m*

NEWMARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE.

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Cabriole Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Black, Racoon, Cattail and Wool; Bedsteads and Wood-seat Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. nov. 5—1y

PHILADELPHIA.

Suspender Manufactory.

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern.

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a more extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russia Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 13 N. Third Street, North corner of Church Alley.

ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.

nov 19—1y

SMITH & TAGE,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 157 NORTH SECOND STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by J. Fisler, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashions, which will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

J. B. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes will receive a full share of patronage. oct 29—6m

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. July 15—6m*

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Suc'rs.*

Manufacturer's Meeting.

AT a meeting of the manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods in the city and vicinity of Philadelphia, held at Chirk's House on Monday evening, the 28th of November, THOMAS HUGHES being called to the chair, and JOHN WATERS appointed secretary, it was

Resolved unanimously, That it is expedient to establish periodical and monthly sales of domestic manufactures at auction in this city.

The meeting then proceeded to choose an agent from among the auction houses of the city, which it appeared that Comly & Tevis, No. 73 Market street, were duly chosen, and notified of the same.

THOMAS HUGHES, Chairman.

JNO. WATERS, Secretary.

COMLY & TEVIS, in conformity with the foregoing, give notice, that they have appropriated the large room over their sale room, for the arrangement and exhibition of every description of domestic, cotton and woollen goods, and that a public sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February next, when catalogues will be delivered.

The attention of purchasers are particularly recommended to these goods, which it is expected will comprise the largest and best assortment of coloured goods ever offered in this country. Every package in the catalogue will be sold without reserve.

GRAND DIVIDENDS,

Or, New Year's Presents.

THE end of the old and the commencement of the New Year is the proper season for prudent reflections on the past, and serious considerations for the future. The return of holidays and New Year's Day, brings with it all that sensibility of feeling, which from time immemorial has existed upon the occasion; and 'tis well that it is, for there are few enough in all conscience, in the course of every year, to induce the affluent at its close, to count the offices of soft humanity! 'Tis the custom with parents and others, on Christmas and New Year's Festivals, to present the object of their affection, or care, with something long to gratify the taste, or please the eye. This is all very well, but the presentation of a token calculated to produce lasting benefit, would be quite as laudable, and perhaps there never was an opportunity when presents of the kind, could be made with a greater prospect of success than at the present time. ROBERTSON & LITTLE, No 43 South Third street, would, if they were permitted to give advice, recommend to all those who intend at this season, to make New Year's presents, to call on them without further ceremony, and make a selection from a great variety of little slips of paper as neat as a Bank Note, called Lottery Tickets, the elegant appearance of which, the moment you cast your eyes upon them, excites an animated hope, of an abundant return of the "needful," commonly called Cash—marvel not reader! and don't suppose you possess and the wisdom in the world. We do not, like Macbeth's witches, "keep up the wood of promise to your ears, but bend it to your hopes;" on the contrary, ROBERTSON & LITTLE, deal largely in prizes, are Capital Prizes too. If you doubt call at their office and your doubts shall quickly vanish into "thin air."

"Proofs on proofs" are at hand to satisfy the sceptical if any such there be. You perhaps might doubt, and yet it is a fact, that slips of paper, purchased at their office, returned to their owners Thousands. The only two or three weeks since, one of those precious little papers sold by them, having on it figures, 6, 20, 33, drew the capital prize of $30,000—and another having on it 38, 1, 6, drew $5,000; and a short time anterior to that, another having on it, 36, 23, 2, drew $10,000—and a long list of others, which drew 1000, 500, 200, 100, &c. And now at the very moment, when such a multiplicity, and immense sums of money are to be thrown into the market in a like manner, for any one not forthwith "on Eagle's wings" to fly to ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S, would be such a lack of wisdom, "as nothing else could match." Why even a 1-10th of a ticket may bring you $500, etc. an 1-4th $2,500, etc. a quarter, $5,000 etc. a half, $10,000, etc. and a whole ticket A MAGNIFICENT PRIZE! ROBERTSON & LITTLE, therefore stretch forth the hand of friendship, and cry "come on merchoff," to the feast of Fortune! now is the time to take their "Chances," which cures forever the consumption of the Purse! and "all those ills," which want of money "is heir to."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the first day of February, 1826.

Sixty-six Numbers—Nine Ballots to be Drawn.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
3	5,000		15,000
2	3,970		7,940
30	1,000		30,000
45	500		22,500
114	100		11,400
228	50		11,400
1,710	20		34,200
14,364	10		143,640

For sale at ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S Lottery Office, No. 43 South Third street, second door above Chesnut street.

Whole tickets $20 00 | Quarters $5 25
Halves 10 00 | Eighths 2 62

☞ Orders enclosing Cash, promptly attended to, etc. dec 31—2t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the first day of February, 1826.

Sixty-six Numbers—Nine Ballots to be Drawn.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
3	5,000		15,000
2	3,970		7,940
30	1,000		30,000
45	500		22,500
114	100		11,400
228	50		11

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Answers to the Enigma and Conundrums inserted on the 17th inst.

Enigma—A River.

Conundrums—1. Because it makes *old* Metal *Gold* Metal.

2. The word Alphabet.

3. Spark, Park, Ark.

4. Book-Case.

ENIGMAS.

1. My first thro' the meadows of Italy runs,
A Poacher would soon be an archer without it;
My last gallops over the heads of her sons,
And my whole keeps the ruffians in terror about it.

2. The head of the moon, and the heart of a thought,
The tail of a comet, and stern of a boat,
The circle of love, and the point of a gun,
Compose what I dine on! What is it my son?

3. Torn from earth,* my temper mortals broke,
Amid sulphurous vapours, fire and smoke,
Within my widen'd mouth a tongue they bound,
And art soon animated me with sound;
Now high exalted o'er the world, I stand
To tell a tale of fire around the land,
To rouse the sinner—e'en my noisesome breath
Is heard within the sacred realm of death.

*'Tis—Alloy. LEWNOE.

CHARADES.

1. My first is a frequent employment of women, my second is a heavy weight, my whole is the name of a great and good man.

2. My first will tell you the most valuable thing in the world, my second is a part of the human race, my whole is a city officer.

My first is where children are sent to, my second murders, my whole is the name of a river in Pennsylvania. DECIUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

MISERIES OF NEAR SIGHTEDNESS.

1. Meeting a group of ladies in the street—after the most anxious inspection, you determine *she* is not one of them, when you have fairly passed without a bow, you hear the well known voice, with some such exclamation as this, "How stupid!—like him!—not I!!" &c.

2. Entering a room full of company, advancing boldly to a group of Ladies, with a smile of salutation—find you know none of them—pass another you think are all strangers, and offend your most charming acquaintances—shake hands cordially with a man you never saw before, and look glum on your best friend—search half an hour for the lady of the house, and at last mistake her younger sister for her, not to the content of the latter.

3. The prejudice existing against an eye-glass, so that a man must carry about a machine on his nose the whole time, or give up seeing any thing.

4. Going a distance to see a fine picture—find, on entering, you have no glasses, and must take up with a blurred confusion of yellow and red, for lights and shadows—a fop acting the connoisseur, and you not able to see and prove his blunders.

5. Riding through pleasant scenery—the objects pass you like the fences and fields in Burger's Leonora.

6. The continual appeals made to one by his friends, who never will believe or remember his misfortunes—"what a beautiful prospect, isn't it? How sweetly Mrs. L. looks," &c. to which you can return, but a single humiliating chime, 'I'm *near sighted*, I don't see well.'

An old German knight, in the first half of the seventeenth century, when enormous goblets were among the chief ornaments of the rooms and tables of the nobility, sat once at table next his young wife, in a numerous company, were the bottle went continually round, and a large goblet was to be emptied each time, or else he discountenanced as a false brother by the guests, who were strict on this point. The wife, who had received a more polished education, whispered to her husband, when it came his turn to empty an enormous glass, to pour the wine secretly under the table: "The others will see it," said he. His wife, therefore just as he was raising his glass to his mouth, snuffed out the candle, and repeated her request. Instead of complying, he said with a kind of sublimity, "My conscience will upbraid me," and again he swallowed the contents of the goblet.

To prevent the Growth of Weeds round Young Fruit Trees.

To diminish the growth of weeds round fruit trees, spread on the ground round the fresh transpianted trees, as far as the roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax, after the fibrous parts have been separated. This gives them very surprising vigour, as no weeds will grow under the refuse of flax and the earth remains fresh and loose. Old trees treated in the same manner, when drooping in an orchard, will recover, and push out vegetable shoots. In place of flax stalks, the leaves which fall from the trees in autumn may be substituted, but they must be covered with waste twigs, or any thing else that can prevent the wind from blowing them away.

SHOES.

1000 pair of Philadelphia made Shoes, of the following kinds, Men's wax calf-skin Monroes and shoes, Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Boy's Cordovan Monroes and shoes, Ladies' fine leather-welt boot heels straps, Ladies' fine leather Jeffersons without heels, just received and for sale cheap in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, in Store, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Wellington boots, wax calf-skin Monroe boots and shoes, Cordovan Monroe boots and shoes, Men's coarse laced boots and shoes, Ladies' Morocco and fine leather boots and shoes, Ladies Valentia, Lasting, and Morocco slippers, Women's common leather boots and shoes, Misses and Childrens, morocco and leather boots and shoes.

Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Trunks, &c. &c. all of which is offered by the dozen or single pair, at the lowest cash prices by

J. MILLMAN,

No 205 Market street, south-east corner of Eighth.

nov 19—tf

Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware.
FRANCIS HARLEY

COPPERSMITH, No. 78 South Front street, west side, 2 doors above Walnut, Junior partner of the late firm of G. & F. Harley, has on hand of his own manufacturing, a general assortment of Copper Ware, Copper and Brass Kettles, calculated for distilling, washing and preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Pitchers, Grocer Pumps with patent boxes, Cranes and measures, Bath Kettles, Glue Pots, &c. All articles repaired—old Copper, Brass and Pewter taken in payment. Block Tin in Blocks and Bars

An Apprentice wanted. sept 17—tf

MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety. feb 20—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 119 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 371 Market street. Feb. 26—tf

PUBLIC SALE
Of a Valuable FARM & STOCK,

Near the Nine Mile Stone, on the Lancaster Turnpike

ON MONDAY, the Second day of January, 1826, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be Sold on the premises, all that valuable and highly improved FARM lately occupied by Godfrey Twelin (deceased), situate in Radnor township, Delaware county, containing 116 Acres one quarter and 2 perches; this farm is remarkably well divided into Meadow, Timber and Arable land containing a desirable proportion of each, and is now in the highest state of cultivation. The Orchards are young and thriving, the fences are in excellent order, and the whole farm is well watered. The improvements consist of a large and comfortable Dwelling House, 52 by 30 feet, with two roofed Piazza fronting on the Old Lancaster road, with vaulted cellars under the whole; a Stone Barn, 48 by 36 feet, a new stone shed with a roomy loft, a stone poultry house, a stone wall round an extensive barn yard, a milk and spring house, a smoke house, a large ice house nearly completed together with all the requisites for conducting an extensive Dairy or Grazing Farm. There is also a tenant's house with a garden attached to it.

At the same time and place will also be sold, all the Farming Utensils, Hay and Grass, Furniture, Horses, Cows, Bulls, Hogs, Waggons, Carts, Dearborne, Gig, Ploughs, Harrows, Roller, Cutting Box, Fan, Boring Machine, Milk Pans, Churn, &c.

Also, an elegant Horse Colt, about three years old, from a full blooded mare, and his sire the celebrated imported Arab an Horse Grand Bashaw—Also, a very fine Mare Colt, one year old, from the same stock.

dec 24—2t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday, the 9th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Horsham Meeting-House, Montgomery County, the following property, viz:

No. 1. That commodious three Story Stone House, with three Acres of first rate Land, now in the tenure of S. P. Stackhouse, and occupied as a Store, situate at the junction of five public roads; the Philadelphia and Warton (or York roads, and the Norristown, Limekiln and Hartsville roads meeting at this place. Said house is built in modern style and finished with the best materials, has a Cellar under the whole, a Piazza along the front and end, contains three rooms and an entry on the first floor, four on the second and four on the third; there is a good stable and shed, and excellent and durable water on the premises, and a good stand for business.

No. 2, adjoining No. 1, contains 10 Acres of prime Land, under good fence. There is on this lot a good Stone Dwelling House, stone waggon-house, a stone milk-house, over a never failing spring of water, and stone carrying shop and back-house, which, might at a small expense, again be occupied as such; there is a variety of fruit on this lot. The above property is situated in a salubrious and respectable neighborhood, convenient to places of public worship, mills, mechanics, &c. and will be sold together, or divided, to suit purchasers. Conditions at sale, by

dec 24—2t* SAMUEL BRADFIELD.

Select Seminary for Both Sexes;

Day and Evening, at No. 63 Union street, one door above Third street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to the Boy's apartment, he has taken the Girls' apartment of the Seminary lately occupied by P. Coad, where he teaches Males and Females, (in separate apartments both day and evening,) all the customary branches of English education, viz. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of Superfices and Solids, Navigation, Surveying, &c.—Short-Hand also will be taught in classes; young Gentlemen and Ladies wishing to complete their education, will do well to call as early as possible and take their seats. Nothing shall be omitted which will tend to the benefit of the pupils, both as regards their attainment of literature and the improvement of their morals. Terms made known at the Seminary.

dec 17—3m DAVID HUTTON

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

THE subscribers intend to commence a course of instruction in English Grammar as soon as a class can be formed for that purpose. They have no doubt of being able to give to an attentive class such a knowledge of the construction of their native tongue, as cannot fail to be interesting and satisfactory.

They propose a course of six weeks, three evenings each week. Terms, four dollars for the course, payable in advance. The Grammar to be used is Alexander's, "Abridged by Joseph Hargham," who will supply the class and others with the work.

A second class can also be taken on the intervening evenings of the week.

The class will consist of fifteen, and the place and hour of meeting will be left optional with the first ten who join it. Apply to JOSEPH HARPMAN,

No. 74 Arch street.

Or to J. L. RHEES,

dec 17—3t* Lusley's Court, Spruce street.

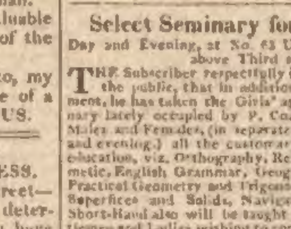
C. F. L. ALBRECHT,
Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE-ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Watlen Maker—just imported from London, per Ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—6m

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.



FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable Consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to believe.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered about five to one, inasmuch then as this fatal disease sets defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a godly prospect of relief in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need it; it promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping coughs, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats' and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 304 Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAEFFER, No. 238 South Second street. Jan. 21—tf

NEW SCHOOL,

Near Second street, No. 16 Elfreth's Alley

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both Sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:

Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Leeds) spelling, reading, and needle-work.

Senior Class, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.

Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement require it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms at the School-room.

N. LEEDS.

N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price.

dec 17—tf

JACKSON HOUSE,

No. 14 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 14 Locust street, to No. 14 South Fifth street, Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a requisition necessary, the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Soused Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 11 o'clock.

J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

WANTED ON MORTGAGE,

$20000 FOR which good terms and the most ample security will be allowed.

Enquire of JARDON DAVIS,

dec 17—4t No. 140 North Second street.

AMERICANS INTERESTED.

THE WHOLE COMMUNITY DEEPLY CONCERNED.

Highly important to all who would not be deceived—Compare and then judge for yourselves.

SINCE it has been quite common for many engaged in the Lottery business, to publish even inferior schemes as being very if not the most splendid of any lottery before the public, and to continue like publications the Manager of the University Lottery of the State of Maryland, respectfully invites all Lottery adventurers and others, to contrast the scheme of the 8th Class of said Lottery, with any scheme before the public in either of the two Americas, and he is confident that if a comparison of the schemes be made for a moment that the said 8th class will be pronounced the most magnificent of any ever adopted and drawn in the United States; and that the attempts of hosts of venders to palm off any other on the public, at really the most brilliant, will not only be vain and fruitless but folly in the extreme.

Next the University, the Manager hesitates not to say, that the New York Lottery (to be drawn the 4th of January) may be closed, in which there are but a small number of tickets, and which contains one hundred and thirty seven prizes above the denomination of $100. The Union Canal Lottery contains more than three times the number of tickets than the New York Literature, and only eighty four prizes above those of $100 each.

The second consolidated Lottery, it will be seen, contains 38,000 (—!!!—!!!—) tickets and only thirty prizes above the denomination of one hundred dollars. If the time fixed for the drawing of the latter was intended to clash or injure or interfere with the following splendid scheme—notice is hereby given to those principally concerned herein, that to draw this lottery with safety before the University will be drawn they must be not only very active but extremely fortunate in effecting sales of their tickets, and it will perhaps yet be found that the consolidated State Lottery will not, but that the University will be, the first lottery drawn in the State of Maryland.—And the Manager of this Lottery again publicly states, that no discount can be made to venders either at home or abroad from the scheme price, whether it shall or shall not be their pleasure to purchase and offer those tickets to the public, but all those liberally and kindly disposed will be fairly and liberally supplied. It will be noticed that the University Lottery contains but a small number of tickets (19600) and there hundred and twenty-eight prizes over the denomination of $100, being 77 more prizes according that sum than are to be found in three classes of Lotteries mentioned as above, which together contain 94,980 tickets!!!—!!!—!!! Observe this difference, for the truth should be known, and then determine as your own judgment shall dictate and act at all times hereafter in conformity thereto. Many orders from abroad have been and are constantly received, and the sales of the tickets at retail have been very considerable and are daily made, and the Manager will take pleasure in further waiting forthwith upon those who call personally for tickets or shares, or certificates of do. at either of his offices, and all orders for tickets or shares per letter, will be thankfully received and as promptly attended to as a personal application, if addressed to the Manager at either of his offices, where

"Equal justice is rendered to all."

FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S OFFICE.

Truly Grand and Splendid Scheme.

1	Prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
1	do.	50,000	is	50,000
1	do.	40,000	is	40,000
1	do.	25,000	is	25,000
1	do.	20,000	is	20,000
5	do.	10,000	is	50,000
10	do.	5,000	is	50,000
44	do.	1,000	is	44,000
88	do.	500	is	44,000
176	do.	240	is	42,240
352	do.	100	is	35,200
5676	do.	50	is	283,100

Price of Tickets $30—Shares in proportion.

dec 17—tf

50,000 DOLLARS.

THE 19th Class of the Union Canal Lottery will be drawn in this City on the 1st of February next, and be completed in ONE DAY.

THE CAPITALS ARE

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Three Thousand Nine Hundred and 70 dolls.
Three Thousand Nine Hundred and 70 dolls.

AND THIRTY OF

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Tickets and Shares, for Sale at

H. C. YATES' OFFICE,

dec. 17—tf. No. 169 CHESNUT STREET.

ASK AND RECEIVE.

"Will you, will you, will you, will you come to the bower,"

A eminent philosopher has compared uncultivated genius to marble in the quarry, which discloses none of its inherent beauties till the skill of the polisher discovers each ornamental cloud, spot and vein with which it is enriched; and it is equally true that fortune exists in the destiny of man, but requires his exertions to draw it from a chaos of circumstances into bold relief. A similar rule applies to him in all his various relations of life. The godlike genius and virtues of Washington might have slept in oblivion, had not his patriotic energies brought them into successful and sublime operation; and who knows that fortune has not prepared for him or her, with all respect for the ladies, a bounteous harvest, which she is ready to yield to the sickle of enterprize. This is a consideration of moment. Without cash existence is but half enjoyed. Cash is requisite to bring out the lights and shades that constitute the excellence of the human character; qualities which, in the absence of this *sine qua non*, remain buried beyond the depths of mortal ken. Penury is equally a foe to the usefulness, perfection and comfort of the being who writhes under it. Cursed with its chilling influence, how many souls of a Regulus, and minds of a Franklin, have slept in gloom and darkness! This is a melancholy contemplation; "a relation too nice, but yet too true." But store none can know what is in the womb of the bountrous goddess, why not warm it into action and know its fruits? Put forth your strength and try the issue. Her coffers are open, and invite approach. "All speed ye then," DECKER will point the way, and furnish you with countersigns necessary to her favor; in other words, a choice selection of well ommen'd tickets in the Union Canal Lottery, 19th class, new series, of which this is the

SCHEME.

1 prize of		$50,000	45 prizes of		$500
1	do.	20,000	114	do.	100
2	do.	10,000	228	do.	50
3	do.	5,000	1710	do.	20
2	do.	3,970	14364	do.	10
30	do.	1,000			

Tickets 9 dollars, shares in proportion.

For lucky numbers, apply at DECKER'S north-east corner of Walnut and Third streets, or at the north-west corner of Chesnut and Third streets, where has been sold and paid 1 capital prize of $50,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,970, 1 of 2,000, 19 of 1,000, 3 of 500, 4 of 200, besides 100's, 50's, 10's, &c. &c. dec 24—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$50,000	is	$50,000
1	do.	20,000	"	20,000
2	do.	10,000	"	20,000
3	do.	5,000	"	15,000
2	do.	3,970	"	7,840
30	do.	1,000	"	30,000
45	do.	500	"	22,500
144	do.	100	"	11,400
221	do.	50	"	11,400
1710	do.	20	"	34,200
14364	do.	10	"	143,640

THE Proprietors of the "LA FAYETTE OFFICE," grateful for the liberal patronage they have heretofore experienced, have the honor of presenting to their Friends and the Public, the above magnificent scheme; far surpassing in number of prizes, and magnitude of amount, any lottery drawn for a long time past. To those in pursuit of Independence or Comfort, it affords a ready and abundant opportunity. The La Fayette Office being the "Road to Wealth," fortune still presides over its destinies, and kindly offers every facility in the purchase of a single ticket, hundreds having heretofore had ample demonstration of the truth of this in the manifold distributions of prizes procured at this unparalleled Lucky Office.

☞ Let it be recollected, that Prizes of $30,000, 10,000, 6,000, 5,00, 3,500 1,000, and an unprecedented number of 500, 200, 100 50, &c. &c. have been sold and paid at THIS OFFICE, within the short space of Eight Months. There are still *Capital* Prizes remaining. Hesitate, therefore, no longer to become rich—Apply immediately, and success and fortune awaits you!!

*** All Prizes sold at this office are promptly paid in Cash, the moment presented, at No. 45 S. THIRD ST. Philadelphia, where the Subscribers are to be addressed by distant Correspondents.

N. B. The Proprietors of the LA FAYETTE OFFICE are not connected with the club of society of Lottery Brokers, nor are they shackled by their rules, but are at liberty to sell Tickets and pay Prizes upon equitable terms, consequently, not bound or governed by any arbitrary proceedings, nor wish to exact exorbitant prices for tickets, or heavy premium for paying Prizes. This development the Proprietors conceive due to the public, and is made in consequence of the illiberal and arbitrary proceedings of many of the members of the above club or society, towards the subscribers. There are, however, some honorable exceptions.

☞ The right and only place, to obtain high prizes, is the first office above Chesnut street in Third, east side, in the new brick building the Golden No. 45.

Dec. 3—tf KENNEDY & WENDELL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON Mortgage or Real Estate, in the City or County of Philadelphia, in sums of $5000, $3000, $1000, $500, and $250. Apply to P. I. WILTBOHN,

N. E. Corner of Second and Walnut streets.

dec 17—3t

A CURIOSITY.

A MR. GIBBS, Lottery Broker of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian artist. It consists of a box 3 1-2 inches long, 2 1-2 wide, and 1 1-4 deep—of fine gold. On one end is a snuff box—on the other, a lid opens and discloses an eight day time piece, which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring, a pi tore on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—as its little bill opens and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during its song. After finishing and repeating its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its retreat, and the lid gently closes to its place.

dec 17—tf

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
No. 128 North Third street,

A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL HIMMELWRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattrasses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, well dried; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Sea-faring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattrasses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

*** Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cured, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 22—1y

☞ IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels, in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating, and delicatery aromatic properties, renders E. Hoit's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off,) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most benign cephalic.

*** Sold by EMANUEL KHAIL, 92, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. NEWHOUSE, 180, North Third street; and CHARLES CONDY, 114, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. tfo

☞ *Industry is rewarded, Idleness punished.* ☜

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICAL

SELECT ACADEMY,

133 LOMBARD STREET.

Number of Pupils limited to 25.

THE courses of instruction in this institution, are as follows, viz:

Penmanship, (plain and ornamental,) Arithmetic, English Grammar, Elocution, History, Book-Keeping by Single and Double entry, and Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Terms $5 per Quarter.

Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying, and Navigation, (with the method of taking observations for calculating the true time, Latitude, &c. Terms $8 per Quarter.

The Subscriber respectfully tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his present patrons, and solicits a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that no exertion will be omitted on his part that can tend to promote the knowledge of his Pupils. Those who may feel disposed to become his patrons he would be happy to see at any time (during regular school hours,) that may suit their convenience or calling, when they may have an opportunity of judging of his qualifications as an instructor by investigating his system, and witnessing the progress of his Pupils. Parents should visit Academies as frequently as circumstances will admit. Numerous advantages would result from such a course of procedure. The minds of the Pupils would be thereby excited; each would strive to emulate his fellow in the attainment of useful knowledge, and it is not impossible that Teachers themselves would be less remiss in the performance of their duty.

To give in detail the system of inculcation adopted by the Subscriber would occupy more space than can be allotted to it in an advertisement, suffice it to mention one particular of it not generally adopted, viz. that of delivering weekly, a Lecture either on some branch embraced in the Catalogue enumerated under the head of those branches to which the more particular attention of the Pupil is devoted, or on Natural Philosophy, &c. (the various theories demonstrated by experiment,) varying them as is found necessary, in order that amusement may be blended with instruction. For further particulars apply (at the Academy.) to

WM. M. COKLOM.

N. B. References are withheld in order that all who may feel disposed to become patrons, may find it necessary to call and investigate for themselves.

dec 17—3m W. M. C.

AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 101, on the North side of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

THIS long established company having reduced their premiums to a mere trifle, offer to make insurance against Loss or Damage by FIRE on Houses, Barns, Factories, Mills, Machinery, Merchandize, Furniture, and in fine, on property of every description, in Town or Country, on the most moderate possible terms, either as to premium or contribution. The most satisfactory security is afforded for their ability to meet all probable losses, as besides a Capital of Half

A MILLION OF DOLLARS,

authorised by law, a great portion of which is paid in and well secured, they have a reserved fund of upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to meet any unusual demand that may be made upon them.

The very trifle required to be paid down in order to save the insured from serious loss, or perhaps total ruin should be a sufficient inducement with every one, whether, Trader, Manufacturer, or Mechanic, to avail himself of the opportunity offered to perform a duty so essentially important to their families and themselves.

Application will be received and answered without a moment's delay by JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

oct. 29—tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Middletown township, Bucks county, on the 21st instant, a girl named ANGELINE MARTIN; any person taking up and returning her to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward and no charges paid

12th mo. 22, 1825—3t* WARDON WILSON.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT Letters of Administration were granted on the 27th day of September, 1825, by the Register of Wills, for the city and county of Philadelphia, to the estate of Christopher Vanartsdalan. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly attested, to

FRANKLIN VAN-ARTS, *Administrator.*

PHOEBE VANARTSDALAN, *Administratrix.*

dec. 24—tf*

WATCHES.

THE subscriber offers to the public, a few of the newly invented Repeating Watches of Jappy and Co. These watches, as they are less complex, are less liable to get out of order than those on the old principle, and not half the expense for cleaning.

There is no repeating mainspring in the above watches. The arbor end of the time-spring, pressing upon the striking work, the Ratchet communicates the repeating power to the train, without in the least degree interfering with the time. There is no chain, no stud, and but one hammer, which, with their attendant complications are done away with. The wheel which designates the hours, is started in the ordinary way, by the canon pinion, but by being divided into semicircles; though it contains twenty four teeth, and is moved one tooth every hour, yet its two divisions by an ingeniously simple connection produce twice twelve, every revolution, i. e. the regular hours and quarters. The advertiser is thus particular, in order to lead watchmakers into a close examination. Any of the repeating work can be repaired without taking down the time part of the watch; and a fair compensation for cleaning the whole would not exceed $1 50.

Retail price, warranted one year, for the above Watches, $18.

And afterwards warranted for any length of time, for $1 50 per year.

Gold and silver Levers, Lepines, gold and silver Horizontals, with seconds, together with nearly all the different kinds of Watches, new as well as second handed, wholesale and retail. Many of the second handed Watches, both gold and silver, are sold at little more than one half of what they formerly cost.

Watches of every kind carefully cleaned and repaired.

B. F. BAKER, Watchmaker,

No. 192 North Third street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

nov. 19—3m*

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street,

500 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper,
800 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
180 do Music Paper,
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds,
750 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3,
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3,
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.

*** The highest price given for rags.aug 12—tf

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has now on hand an elegant and extensive assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms.

Also, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most durable manner, and in the latest fashions. Persons in want of any Garment, will find it to their advantage to call, and examine these, and judge for themselves, as every article which the subscriber makes up will be so ordered as to render perfect satisfaction.

S. DEWEES,

No. 193 1-2 South Front street, (Drawbridge.)

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of S. & D. Dewees, are requested to make immediate payment, or legal measures will be resorted to, to compel payment, without respect to persons. S. DEWEES.

nov 5—tf

SNYDER'S CELEBRATED

Stomachic Bitter Cordial,

IS with a good degree of confidence recommended to the public and every family will find it useful to keep it constantly by them. It will be found useful in the following complaints, viz: sick stomach, loss of appetite, cholera morbus, bowel complaint, dysentery coughs; and is one of the best medicines ever offered to the public, for the summer complaint in children.

(A label of directions on each bottle.)

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 33 Lombard street, by Z. Holmes, and by Thatcher & Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets—also at No. 123 1-2 South Water street. sep 24—tf

ATTENTION! PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of PRINTING MATERIALS, viz:

1 good medium Press,	1 font 2 line Great Primer,
1 font 14 line Pica,	1 do. 2 line English,
1 do. 10 line Pica,	1 do. Great Primer,
1 do. 7 line Pica Caps, ornamented,	1 do. English,
1 font 9 line Pica,	1 do. Pica,
1 do. Canon.	1 do. Small Pica,
	1 do. Brevier.

The greater part of the above type is in good condition, and large fonts, which would be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 26—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy*, or cutaneous *Eruptions*, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver*, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis*, and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*as operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world*; at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare Pigment and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its supreme efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing seven cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1825.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms-House Infirmary,